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The FRONT PAGE

Mr. Ferguson's Control Board

The Prime Minister of Ontario has been remarkably successful in inducing men of eminence to accept offices of importance under his government, and no doubt this success is in a large measure due to the fact that he does not permit narrow party considerations to influence him. After the death of that amazingly able and energetic man, Sir Adam Beck, there was much discussion as to who could be found to fill his shoes. Doubtless were reassured when it was announced that the eminent engineer and public man, Hon. C. A. Magrath, had accepted the office, and though Mr. Magrath had little or no previous connection with Ontario public affairs the appointment was deservedly lauded on all sides.

Similarly in the case of selections for the Commission which is to direct Government Control of the liquor traffic in Ontario, there existed the usual skepticism in certain quarters as to the Prime Minister's ability to find the "strong man" or "strong men" that he had promised during the recent election campaign. Some newspapers went so far as to suggest that he had been "spoofing." This was because the various individuals whom newspapers had guessed at as possibilities made it clear that they were unwilling to accept office. There is an old political story in London, which appears in many books of memoirs. Forty years ago the late Lord Randolph Churchill suddenly resigned the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer and imagined that he had put the Salisbury administration in a hole. Next day he found a financier of the highest eminence in the person of Sir John Goschen, had accepted the Chancellorship with the unanimous approval of the British people, and his own political career at an end. As the saying went at the time "Randolph forgot Goschen." Well, a good many people who were canvassing the field in Ontario forgot about D. B. Hanna, and they also forgot Mr. Ferguson's proven ability to find able men to serve him whenever he wants them.

The great abilities of Mr. D. B. Hanna have never been questioned at any time. Even when the railway combination of Mackenzie and Mann was very much the subject of controversy and criticism, it was universally admitted that in Mr. Hanna they had an executive administrator of a very high order. His public services during the initial period of Canadian National Railways also met with general approval throughout Canada. Mr. Hanna is a Scottish Canadian, truly described in Juvenal's proverbial phrase "*Mens sana in corpore sano*," and everyone is convinced that he will bring sound judgment, breadth of view, energy and decision to what is admittedly a difficult task. He will have as associates two men of marked ability in Hon. Dr. Manion, M.P. of Fort William, and Mr. Stuart McClenaghan of Ottawa. Dr. Manion's war services as well as the capacity he showed as a Cabinet minister at Ottawa during the reconstruction period, leave no doubt of his fitness for his duties. While Mr. McClenaghan is not so widely known, everything that is known of him is favorable. He is a man of proven business ability and fine personality, and the trio altogether constitute a Board that inspires public confidence in the success of Government Control in Ontario.

Abolition of Sales Tax on Clothing

The press, irrespective of party affiliations, seems to be favorable to the request laid before Hon. Mr. Robb, the Minister of Finance, late in January, that the five per cent. sales tax on wearing apparel be abolished. In Toronto the "Globe," "Star," and "Mail and Empire" are unanimous in favor of the proposal, and no doubt the "Telegram" will take a similar view when it finds out the relationship between the question and Hydro. The war led to a great deal of direct taxation in most countries, but the tendency of the times is toward reduction or abolition of certain specific imposts. It is the mainstay of President Coolidge's hopes for re-nomination in the United States next year. In Great Britain, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently announced to a grateful nation that despite the serious blow dealt to Great Britain by last year's coal strike he would be able to reduce direct taxation this year.

Mr. Robb desires to reduce the income tax and finds a large body of opinion favorable to doing away with it altogether, so soon as the finances of the country will permit it. Unfortunately it would be difficult to abolish at one fell swoop all the various forms of direct taxation which were devised by the Federal Government during the war, but reduction can come by a cumulative process, and a first and easy step would be the abolition of the sales tax on wearing apparel. Last session the abolition of the sales tax on motor cars was announced, but unquestionably a removal of the tax on clothing would benefit a vastly larger number of people, since for statutory and climatic reasons wearing apparel are classified among the compulsory necessities. Every man, woman and child would gain thereby. Its complete removal would take five per cent. off the wholesale price of garments, and this would probably mean an even greater reduction in the retail price, whereas a mere reduction of one per cent. (as has been proposed in some quarters) would have no effect on prices.

The wholesale trade and the manufacturers are wholly in favor of the proposal and believe that abolition *in toto* would greatly benefit the apparel industry which statistics indicate constitute in the aggregate the greatest of all Canadian industries. The attitude of the retail trade is revealed by a ballot taken in January by "The Clothier and Haberdasher," one of the allied publications of SATURDAY NIGHT. There was an immediate response from over 1,200 merchants, 1,181 of whom favored total abolition of the sales tax and 21 were opposed.

Such a measure would have no serious effect on the national revenue, for it is estimated that the loss to the treasury involved would not exceed ten million dollars. As the "Mail and Empire" says: "What is needed is less taxation of our producers and more taxation of the rival producers in other countries whose goods are offered



DAVID BLYTH HANNA

The eminent Canadian who at the request of the Prime Minister of Ontario has accepted the post of Chairman of the Government Control Commission for handling the liquor traffic in that province. During the recent elections Hon. Howard Ferguson promised the electorate that he would appoint a "strong man" who had already accepted the post conditionally, but the appointment was kept an absolute secret until announced in the Legislature at Toronto on Feb. 8th. Mr. Hanna was born in Thornliebank, Scotland, in 1858, and began his career as a railroader as a boy in his teens. He was sent to Canada to enter the auditing department of the Grand Trunk railroad and in 1886 went to Winnipeg as chief accountant of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railways. He was from the outset connected with Mackenzie and Mann in the series of amalgamations and constructions which resulted in the creation of a transcontinental railway known as the Canadian Northern Railway. On the creation of Canadian National Railways in 1918 he became the first President of that system and had charge of the work of amalgamating the Canadian Northern with the Intercolonial administration. He thus paved the way for the success of Sir Henry Thornton when greater amalgamations followed. He retired from the post of President and General Manager of the C. N. R. in 1921 and has since been chief executive of Western Canada Flour Mills, Limited. Universally he is recognized as one of the ablest executive personalities of North America.

on our market," and it is right in adding that the Government should endeavor to finance the country in peace by ways and means that sufficed in pre-war years.

Reduce Excise Tax on Liquor

As has been frequently pointed out in these columns all efforts to combat the bootlegger in this country are handicapped by the enormous excise tax on spirituous liquors exacted by the Federal government. Much the greater part of the sum paid for a bottle of whiskey in most of the provinces now under Government Control ultimately goes to the Federal treasury, and so long as taxation remains at its present level, there exists a standing encouragement to the illicit operator, who makes booze himself or by underground channels is able to secure secret supplies which have evaded the excise tax, and is thus enabled to undersell government agencies. This has been the experience of all Western provinces where Government Control is already in operation and among them the movement for a reduction of the tax originated. The conference of Provincial Governments at Ottawa last June was unanimously in favor of such a step, representatives of Ontario and the Maritime provinces being as much convinced of its expediency as the Government Control provinces.

The matter came before the Ontario legislature on February 11th in the form of a resolution by a private member, Mr. Hounth of South Waterloo, who represents the Labor party in the house, which was accepted by the Ferguson Government on its being amended to conform with the resolution adopted by the inter-provincial conference. A very important consideration in connection therewith is that the vote in favor of excise reduction was unanimous—supporters of the Liberal leader, Mr. Sinclair, and the Progressive leader, Mr. Raney, who espoused the O. T. A. in the recent elections, uniting with the Conservatives in approving the resolution.

This federal taxation is not of the King Government's authorship; it was an inheritance from the Union government and was devised by Sir Henry Drayton while Minister of Finance for Canada, at a time when he was seeking revenues from every possible source to meet war indebtedness. Many "drys" at the time no doubt favored it, but experience had convinced everyone who has given serious thought to the situation, whether Liberal, Progressive, or Conservative, that the effect of the tax in its present dimensions is to encourage illicit traffic. It does not follow that the federal treasury would be a serious loser by the suggested reduction. Any steps it takes to assist the provincial administrations to wipe out the illicit

traffic in untaxed liquor will increase the volume of legally handled liquor on which taxes are honestly paid. Thus a compensating factor will be created.

Prospects of Duncan Report

There is quite a bit of uneasiness in the Maritime Provinces about the Duncan report. Not as to the recommendations contained therein, let it be said. For though the Maritimers profess to see in these only the embodiment of the minimum of what they avow should be done for them, yet in reality they would be as pleased as Punch if these recommendations were implemented by the Government in anything resembling their entirety. But there's the rub! It is believed that Premier King is inclined to go almost the "whole hog" in the matter—to give "out hewen by the sea" a good deal more than the half loaf which is proverbially better than no bread. That is "pretty Willie's" way. But some of his colleagues are not supposed to be so complaisant. And it is the report of their uncomplaisant humor that is perturbing Ministers and M.P.'s from the Maritimes. It is said, who are pressing for the report, the whole report, and nothing but the report! without any truncating or whittling down of its recommendations. But such other Ministers are said to be very sensible of the fact that any increases in subsidy to the Maritimes will evoke a clamor from the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia for readjustments of payments to them—and there would be a pretty kettle of fish. What is feared "down by the sea" is that remonstrances from such rascally quarters may modify the resolution—or what is believed to be the resolution—of Premier King to do the "honorable thing" by the (more or less) aggrieved Maritimers. And as it is felt just and expedient to indulge in a "sore" for example, the Halifax Board of Trade has three times a delegation to Ottawa in the event of any doubt continuing to exist as to the carrying out of the full terms of the Duncan report. The Charlottetown Board of Trade means to join the Blue Noses in the march on Ottawa, if necessary. In short, the Maritime Board of Trade are ready, if the need arises, to declare war to the knife—even, possibly, to the fork, too, if the Chateau is to be one of the objectives of the On-to-Ottawa campaign. Poor Premier, poor Ministers, if the delegation threat materializes! Some way once said that, whereas the Maritimers boasted of their clannishness, it was really their *clannishness* that was their most outstanding characteristic. But that must have referred to the days before they became obsessed with their grievances—the tale of an ancient wrong that they never weary of telling.

When Maritime Hopes Ran High

For the last few weeks, until recent rumors of pressure being brought on the Premier to refrain from implementing some of the recommendations in the Duncan report occasioned misgivings, the Maritimers have been in a more tranquil frame of mind. The Canadian Board of Trade, at its first annual convention last October, in Saint John, N.B., passed a resolution "commending the action of the Dominion Government in appointing the Duncan Commission for examination of, and report upon, the economic conditions of the Maritime Provinces, and expressing the hope that a solution satisfactory to the Maritime Provinces may be the result." The commendation was, no doubt, kindly, and the hope goes enough. It is true that the report of the Commission was not made public until nearly two months after the passage of the vaguely sympathetic resolution, and that there could be no question of the latter being a response to the concrete and far-reaching recommendations contained therein. But still the setting of the stage at the convention looked pretty good for Maritime aims. The convention itself was held in Saint John, N.B., and one of the ablest and most portmanteaued officers in "Maritime Rights" presided at the opening banquet. Sir Henry Thornton, Hon. James Macdonald, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. E. W. Benson, all made speeches, on different days of the conference, in evidence of a desire on their part to assist in their representative capacities, in the solution of some of the problems of the Maritime provinces. For some economic relations but plentiful with the Maritimers, and the nature of the day at the convention. First came the presentation of the Duncan report—and for a time "all were moved as a married bell." Now come those "sore"ing strains of a rift in the late and unbroken Maritime unity, those pre-emptive attitudes of being angry and warring. They are only mildly angry so far, but they are angry, and will speedily become more so, if the Government makes any disposition to "dilly dally" or "dilly dally" with the somewhat drastic recommendations of the Duncan Commission. From an at which it seems that the M.P.'s who are doing the "sore"ing, though it is one of the Toronto papers, "indicate to the situation that the Maritime Commission report will not be a "sore"ing in the remainder of the session" have, probably, good reasons for the fact. It is to be more "sore"ing, but "inclination to the opinion" that it is them.

Australia's Development Problems

The recent visit of Mr. Arthur Henderson, British Minister in Australia, has naturally aroused a greater interest in that Dominion than had been the case in 1925, especially in view of the growth of trade relations during the past few years. Last summer Canada was privileged to entertain for a brief period certain members of the British Parliamentary Association which met in Australia in the early autumn. These delegates returned to England in other words after a supplementary visit to New Zealand, and arrived home in time for Christmas, having traversed 34,000 miles. The British newspapers contain interesting accounts of their trip, and some of them are regarded as their observations. The party was headed by the Marquis of Salisbury, and reports that the loyalty to the motherland, as well as the sense of duty, is as vigorous as the revelations of the most fertile resources of the island continent. These reports are of great value to the measure of prosperity which will follow the gradual development of those resources is limited.

Arthur Henderson, M.P., who was the principal delegate of the British Labor party, was more outspoken and was especially impressed by what he had accomplished in bringing into production millions of acres of land, formerly uncultivated and (possibly) timbered. Most Englishmen who visit either Canada or Australia are amazed at the enormous distances to be traversed, and Mr. Henderson regarded the problem of transport as an all important one in Australia at the present time. He was not only surprised to find that in a country where the economy is a highly organized railway system is real to the people as the community, not merely lack of resources, but the different gauges operating in so many different states of provinces. Thus everything that is said from Wellington to Brisbane for instance, must be re-gauged before any such loss of time and increased cost. Still, Henderson is in favor of the motor car, a considerable item, which Canadian motor has contributed little for some time been reaping a considerable advantage. Mr. Henderson did not mention this fact in his report, but it was pointed out that British automobile manufacturers had neglected an opportunity to meet the requirements of the Australian market and that it is apparent that in one sense at least Australia is the most colossal of the various Dominions. The parliamentary delegation had frequent references to the fact that the population of six millions were of British stock, and all classes, creeds and parties were unanimous in supporting the policy known as a "white" Australia, a phrase which few of the delegation wished to discuss in connection with Great Britain's past relations with dark men. This fact naturally colors all Australian immigration policies, although most of her people are not used that mixed population is a paramount need. The delegation left Australia without hearing of Mr. Hon. Mr. Bone's immigration plans to which he made allusion while in Canada, but they found no agreement among the various states as to how the principle of migration is to be applied. It is probable that the first project to which Mr. Henderson will apply himself on his return will be the reconciliation of various local views on this question.

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A Belated Tribute to Zangwill

The death of Israel Zangwill, a Jew who has shed lustre on English letters but whose later devotion to the cause of Zionism had somewhat obscured his literary achievement. Although Zangwill's series of Ghetto sketches, "Children of the Ghetto," "Grandchildren of the Ghetto" and "Dreamers of the Ghetto" remain his most notable work, Canadians would do well to remember "The Master" the story of the life of an artist whose early days were passed in Nova Scotia. Many have been the descriptions of our picturesque eastern province, but none more vivid than

Zangwill's chapters on the land once called Acadia. Of his fiction dealing with Hebrew characteristics, "Dreamers of the Ghetto" is easily the most remarkable production. Heine, Spinoza and Disraeli represent the Jew in poetry, philosophy and politics, and in "The Primrose Sphinx" Zangwill has given the world a brilliant sketch of the premier who anticipated modern imperialism. Nor is the artistic side of Disraeli forgotten, for we are told that he "felt all the tragedy of vanished Rome, all the marble appeal of ancient Athens." Zangwill, indeed, had a marvellous gift of words. This Semitic novelist used the English language with such brilliant facility that his sentences became jewelled strings of prose, flashing before the dazzled eyes of his English readers.

In "The Master" Zangwill's gift of epigram far outdoes the efforts at smartness of some of our modern novelists. This novel, published more than thirty years ago, is startlingly modern in its crispness of repartee. The description of the modern literary celebrity at a fashionable reception as "an unfortunate lion who was to be thrown to the Christians" is poignantly appropriate. His reference to a coarse-grained artist who attempted the study of delicate young girls as a Pan who tried to portray Psyche is a gleam of genius. Thoroughly Hebrew was Zangwill's sensitiveness to the beauties of art and the appeal of drama. There is a great melancholy beneath all his studies of either Jewish or cosmopolitan life and he declares that Shakespeare's description of human existence as

"A tale told by an idiot,
Full of sound and fury,
And signifying nothing"

is absolutely comprehensive. "He found," says Zangwill, "the supreme expression for life as he had for everything in life." Yet Zangwill was too keenly alive to the freshness of life's spring-time ever to become a blank pessimist. There was always something in an English April which appealed to his heart and which gave him understanding of the great Disraeli's love of the primrose. England has never shared the continental persecution of the Jew, and modern British royalty, especially in the case of King Edward VII, has shown ready recognition of the nobility and charm of such families as the Sassons and the Rothschilds. Hence there was prompt appreciation of Zangwill's literary gift, and it seemed as if the young novelist would go far. But during the Boer War, Zangwill turned aside into political parties and lost the charm of his early artistry. His political views were unpopular and in "The Mantle of Elijah" he practically attacked Joseph Chamberlain and his colonial policy, and his essay in fiction degenerated into a sort of propaganda. The return of the Jews to Palestine needed strategy to Zangwill as a patriotic cause and he was bewildered that Jerusalem made little appeal to members of his race residing in London or New York. His later years were those of disillusion and disappointment.

Yet Zangwill has left much that the British people should remember, and nothing of greater stature than that original play, "The Master." Mrs. Annie, Zangwill's daughter, made a tragedy comedy. It was the admission of her father's failure as a writer of fiction. His later years were those of disillusion and disappointment.

Toronto's Need for Hospital Extensions

The new Toronto General Hospital has been in operation less than fifteen years, but despite the fact that it was originally regarded as one of the most complete institutions of its kind to be found anywhere, and that within recent years most of the other city hospitals have been extended, Toronto's present hospital needs far outrun existing accommodations. The acute tendency of modern social organization, especially the widespread development of a permanent nurse living, has made hospitals a more indispensable factor in urban life than was the case a quarter of a century ago. The chief authorities on public and medical science are agreed that exclusive of nursing, sanitation, etc., every one should have ten hospital beds for every thousand of population. Statistics in this respect show that Toronto has a total of 550,000 as against an accommodation of 100,000 in the form of hospital beds. New York has 7,000,000, 1,200,000 hospital beds; Buffalo 100,000, 10,000; Boston 800,000, 120,000; Cleveland 600,000, 100,000; Chicago 3,000,000, 300,000; London 4,000,000, 400,000. Toronto ranks lowest, with 550,000 population and only 100,000 hospital beds for every thousand of her people. Ontario 1,300,000, 130,000; and Hamilton 80,000.

Should as many hospital beds as the quality of the present hospital, and of the professional attainments of those associated with them, it is to be seen that Toronto stands far below the standard of other cities. The city's population is growing rapidly, and the number of hospital beds is not keeping pace with the demand. The present hospital has 100,000 beds, but the city's population is 550,000. The city's population is growing rapidly, and the number of hospital beds is not keeping pace with the demand. The present hospital has 100,000 beds, but the city's population is 550,000. The city's population is growing rapidly, and the number of hospital beds is not keeping pace with the demand. The present hospital has 100,000 beds, but the city's population is 550,000.

In asking less than 25 per cent. of the total from the city, the trustees are certainly making an inordinate demand. The present inpatient accommodations, handled with some difficulty a total of 10,000 attendances per annum. These will be increased, it is hoped, to provide for 115,000 per annum. The growth of this phase of hospital work has been phenomenal. In 1912 attendances in the Out-Patient Department were 16,810, in 1926 they totalled 65,136, and at times it has actually been necessary to limit them to the distress of poor sufferers. It should be remembered also that the vast majority of sick accommodated within the hospital are public ward patients. In 1926 these totalled 71,200 per cent. of the whole and even then hundreds of less acute cases had to be placed on the waiting list. The present Private Patients Pavilion though finely equipped, has one serious defect, namely that it has practically no accommodation for patients of moderate means. The trustees hope to increase the total number of patient beds from 742 to 1,068 and to reserve practically all of the 326 new beds for people of poor to moderate means. Thus the general taxpayer is to be the benefactor of the new plans, though all that he is asked to contribute is 24 per cent. At present accommodations for nurses and help are absurdly inadequate and demand a remedy, and it is also necessary that the Department of Radiology which plays an ever increasing part in the work of preventive medicine and healing should be extended.

We doubt whether any philanthropic institution has ever presented a better case for increased public support, and it is to be hoped that Toronto's citizenship will have the foresight to make an ungrudging response.

The Tragedy of Empress Carlotta Napoleon the Third's Attempt to Re-Establish European Absolutism in Mexico Recalled by Her Death

By L. A. M. Lovelin.

THE year 1848 marked an era of political disorder in France. Louis Philippe abdicated and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of the first Emperor, a bold and ambitious adventurer, obtained by more or less creditable means the Presidency of a Republic where he proved a poor parody of the First Consul. The glamour surrounding the name enabled him in 1822, by means of a nominally free, but really coerced, vote, to obtain the throne as Emperor, to wield for a time an autocratic sceptre. But the situation was a dangerous one and such a regime had to be maintained by adventitious aids. The French people at large had to be amused and their attention distracted from their own national affairs. They had to be dazzled, and the Crimean war, the war with Austria, and the deliverance of Italy were spectacular performances with this end in view. The condition of Mexico was such as to afford a stage for a political drama and was very soon the scene of secret plotting by French spies and Mexican revolutionary conspirators and financial and other matters afforded a pretext for action, and in 1861 France, jointly with Britain and Spain, signed a convention to compel Mexico to fulfil the obligations solemnly contracted, and to give a guarantee of a more efficient protection for the persons and property of our respective countrymen. Any intervention in the domestic affairs of the nation was distinctly disavowed. It was never



THE LATE EMPRESS CARLOTTA
From a print issued during the time she sat on the throne of Mexico, sixty years ago.

respected, either by Britain or Spain, that under cover of this legitimate proceeding there lay a network of Napoleonic scheming worthy of Machiavelli. But the Emperor had calculated on the opportunity for a coup d'état, if there had been lurking in his brain a design which he exposed later in a letter to General Forey, to restore to the Latin race its power and prestige on the Western Hemisphere against the encroachment of the Anglo-Saxon. He would have undermined the principle asserted by George Canning against the Holy Alliance and adopted by President Monroe and unfortunately later misinterpreted and perverted as a "Doctrine" invented by the latter.

THE Napoleonic scheme began to assume an active form and in the commencement of the year 1862 the warships of Britain, France and Spain lay before Vera Cruz with seven thousand Spanish and three thousand French soldiers on board, and February saw them on shore under command of the Spanish General Prim, and so commenced the first act of a tragedy written in letters of blood. Negotiations commenced and an agreement satisfactory in terms was signed in which the Mexican authorities agreed themselves to be amenable to reason. At the time the country was in a state of dire confusion being in fact in the throes of the two hundredth and fiftieth revolution it had enjoyed in the course of less than half a century. Benito Juarez, an Indian of some education, but cunning, crafty and cowardly, was President de facto and to him the combined nations looked for immediate redress. But at the outset there was disagreement in the ranks of the Allies, for it presently became clear that Napoleon's designs revolved much more than the mere attainment of redress for present wrongs and guarantees of future security. For with his army there came an official General Almonte, a notorious and avowed advocate and promoter of a Mexican monarchy.

Britain and Spain, seeking only justice and no longer refused to be parties to French intrigue and withdrawal from the expedition leaving France alone in the field. Before this the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, who had some knowledge of South America, had been sounded by Napoleon as to his acceptance of a throne in Mexico, and being led to believe that his acceptance was a duty and the means of saving the country from political and moral chaos accepted the offer. But it was on the condition that Britain and France would support him with moral and material guarantees. This was at the moment when the triple combination was commencing to act and the arrival of their forces at Vera Cruz was speedily followed by the revelation of French designs and the disruption of the expeditionary armament. The entry of the French into the City of Mexico was as officially reported with rejoicing on the part of the people. But it was not effected without some severe fighting and one serious defeat. It was ere long followed by the convening of an Assembly of notables which solemnly offered the Imperial Crown to the Archduke. The value of this as a national demonstration may be seen in a memorandum written by an eye witness, a French officer, who has recorded, "we had to pay for the apparel of some of the notables, just as we had to pay for flowers which were

thrown under the feet of the French on their entry into Mexico." Then came the reinforcement of the French army and the appointment of Bazaine as Commander in Chief, later the chief figure in the Metz fiasco, one of the disastrous episodes of the Franco-Prussian war. It is right to concede him every credit for wisdom in directing matters political as well as military, and had he been allowed free action much disaster would have been averted. In 1864 Maximilian landed in Mexico with his wife, who unwittingly came to a bed of sorrow and thorns. He applied himself conscientiously to the execution of a hopeless task in the face, as he was, of civil turmoil, conspiracy and falsehood, which only ended in his ultimate betrayal into the hands of Juarez, who led armed insurrection against the Empire. It was not surprising that the Judas in the case was a typical Mexican named Lopez, one of the personal staff and the recipient of favors and possessing the confidence of both Emperor and Empress. It was not long before the tragedy at Queretaro followed and Maximilian went to his death, June 19th, 1867, at the hands of the semi-civilized half-breeds he had been duped into serving.

EMPERESS CARLOTTA, whose long life recently ended after she had been in the shadow of death for many years, was at the time in Europe, and the last act of the tragedy in Mexico was never known to her. Daughter of the King of the Belgians, Marie Carlotta had, like her husband, credited the misrepresentations of the Napoleonic agents and entered enthusiastically into the work she had been led to suppose was a womanly mission of a high order. She was speedily undeceived. An astute woman, though over-credulous and apt to think others as honest in intention as herself, she found that the sham Imperialism upheld by the points of French bayonets was merely a finessed veil hiding falsehood, conspiracy and treachery. But despite all this she never flinched or hesitated in her thankless task. What she might have accomplished can now be only a question of speculation. The seed she sowed was good but it fell on barren soil, yet it can hardly have been sown in vain. Social, charitable and educational institutions were unknown to Mexico, and these the Empress endeavored to promote and cultivate and she spared neither effort or money in the work. Her private munificence was very great, her weekly dole amounting to ten thousand francs, according to our official statement, after the collapse of the Empire. But it was given without ostentation as an unfriendly critic has written that "her name will ever leave a shining track in the history of that unfortunate country, Mexico." The story of the pathetic end of her life blighted in its prime can be but briefly told. At a certain critical moment Maximilian proposed to abdicate. The Empress, not despairing, advocated delay while she went to Europe to ask for intervention.

Maximilian's troubles were at the time made more acute by the fact that in a covert way the United States Government was encouraging the revolutionists. A letter in fact had been brought to light from Lincoln himself to Juarez in which he says, "we are not at open war with France but reckon on money, common and voluntary enlistments, all of which we shall countenance." It will be remembered that his successor, the accidental President Johnson, acted in much the same way in the case of the Fenians who were conspiring against Canada, encouraging and even arming them. Marie Carlotta embarked on her mission with the understanding that if she failed Maximilian was to abdicate and return to Europe. She landed at St. Nazaire, August, 1866. Her coming was unexpected and decidedly disagreeable to Napoleon III, and discouragement and failure met all of her efforts. She had arrived at a most inopportune time, just after Austria had been crushed at the battle of Sadowna and was prostrate at the feet of Prussia. So, from the House of Hapsburg nothing could be expected. To Napoleon the fountain of all her woes, poor Carlotta first appealed. He acted like the treacherous adventurer he was, and was at first too sick to see the distracted woman. She, however, obtained an interview, long and angry, with M. Drouin de Lhuys, the Minister of State, and forced him to obtain audience with the Emperor. It was vehement and recriminatory. As recorded by the unfortunate Princess, it indicated the collapse of her nervous system and the outbreak of insanity which shortly after followed, never to end, dates from this interview. The Pope, to whom she also appealed and looked to with confidence and almost certainty, extended neither hope nor comfort to the unhappy woman, though he protected her until she could be sent to Belgium, her home. Then it was her very soul withered, reason gave way. She sat until her death, a few weeks ago, in the realms of mental darkness. Hopelessly insane from that time to the present she merely existed with a vision of days that have gone with her beloved Maximilian ever before her and a spectral expectation of an early reunion with him in her sometime palace across the ocean. Now the curtain has fallen on her long and tragic sojourn in darkness and the shadow of mental death.



HON. DR. MANION, M.P.

One of the members of the Ontario Government Control Commission announced recently by Premier Ferguson, Dr. Manion represents Fort William in the House of Commons and has been prominent in public affairs for ten years. He was awarded the Military Cross for his services during the Great War. He was Minister of Civil Re-establishment in the first Meighen administration and Postmaster-General in the second, and is widely known as a public speaker.



*This Little Lady—
has been Serving
You Faithfully
for Many Years*
"BREAKFAST" in
**Baker's
Breakfast Cocoa**
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**For salads that
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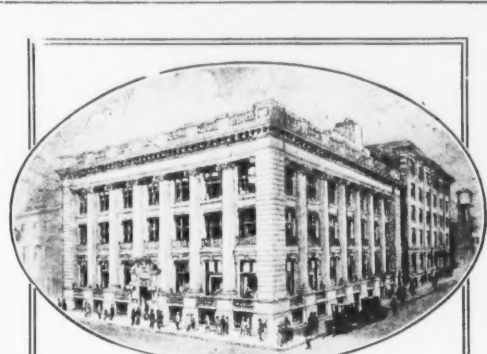
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National Problem Solved

By John Lamigan Charlesworth

THE idea came to me while I was shaving. Ideas fre-
quently do at that hour, particularly if the blade be
sharp and the beard well softened. Then a train of thought
will sometimes run as smoothly as Mr. Gillette's in-
genious invention slides over the lathered face.

And so it happened on this morning. Fragments of
a heated argument of the previous evening still cling to
my mind as stubbornly as bristles will cling to the hollows
of the face. The subject had been Canada's national prob-
lems. We had discussed the Maritimes' struggle for their
rights; attempted to work out an equitable scheme of
freight rates; consulted maps and encyclopaedia to settle
the practicability of the Hudson's Bay Railway; and had
nearly come to blows over the tariff.

In short, the evening had been a complete session of
the House of Commons in miniature. The parallel is
exact, for we had adjourned without settling anything
except the utility of democratic institutions.

That was the chief point that remained in my mind
as I started to work up the lather. "And that isn't very
helpful," I thought, "since we are committed to a dem-
ocratic form of government, with all its inherent weak-
nesses and follies. Neither the B. N. A. Act nor the late
Imperial Conference made any provision for a Mussolini
and there doesn't appear to be such a person in Canada
anyway."

At this point I lathered my chin with especial vigour.
The trouble with all our problems," I said to myself,
"is that there are just as many people opposed to my sug-
gested solution as there are in favor of it. If the Western
farmers want to ship their grain through Hudson's Bay or
Vancouver, there are plenty of Easterners ready to
show that such a proceeding would ruin the country.
Manufacturers are shocked almost every day by the be-
nighted ignorance of the Vandals who would destroy the
sacred tariff."

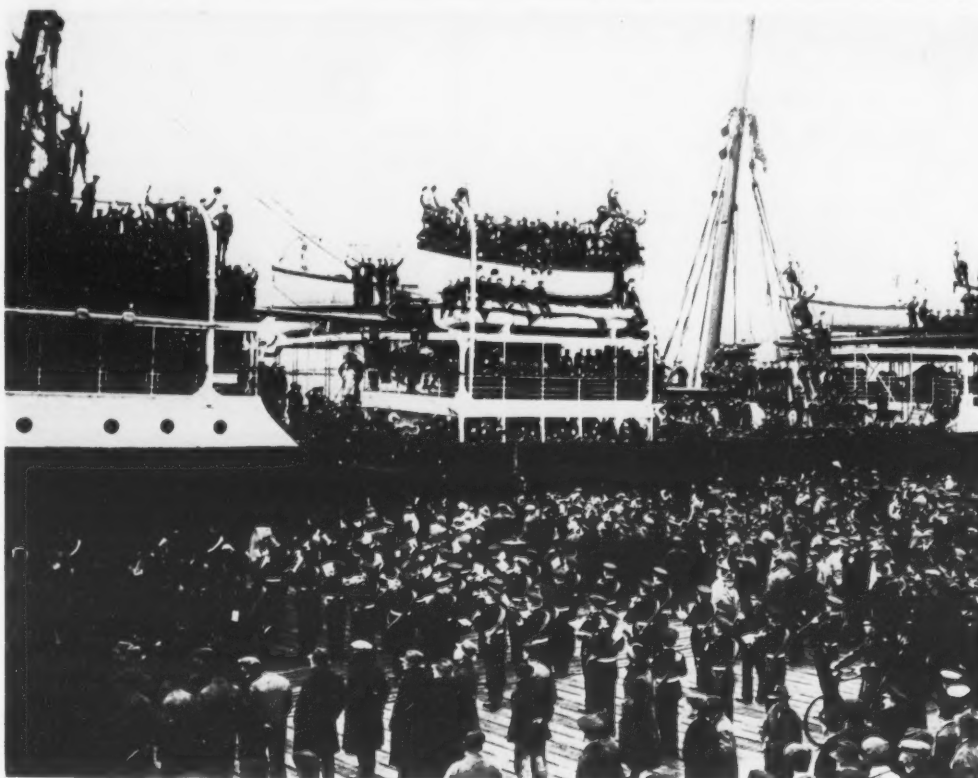
Here I commenced to shave.
"If only there were some problem on which all parties
were agreed," I sighed.

Immediately I was confronted by a personal problem.
In one corner of the shelf rested and rusted a pile of dis-
carded razor-blades. How often had I increased it,
frowning as I considered that some day I must get rid of
the lot. There was a problem for anyone possessed of a
sensitive conscience. Bury the accused things and some



STEWART MCLENAGHAN, EX.M.P.

The eminent Ottawa public man who represents Eastern
Ontario on Premier Ferguson's Government Control
Board. He was born in 1866 at Oxford Mills, Grenville
County, Ont., but has lived in Ottawa from boyhood.
He has had a most successful commercial career and is
President of the Eastern Retail Merchants' Association
of Canada. He has long played a prominent part in the
public affairs of the federal capital and was one of the
representatives of Ottawa in the last parliament.



MARINES' LAST GLIMPSE OF ENGLAND

An impressive photograph taken at Portsmouth when the troopship "Minnesota" left for China with the 1,000
Royal Marines who are to form part of the Shanghai Defence Force. The men lined the rigging and took up every
point of vantage to wave their last farewells to their sweethearts, wives and children assembled on the jetty.

innocent dog might dig them up with painful if not fatal
consequences. Thrown in the street they were a menace
to tires. In the garbage they might cut the unsuspecting
collector, causing blood-poisoning; or, if he escaped, what
of the suffering hogs who might be the ultimate con-
sumers?

And then, since I had been thinking nationally, I per-
ceived that this problem too was national. In thousands
of homes throughout this glorious Dominion it must daily
arise. In thousands of homes the setting sun saw it still
unsolved. This surely was a matter worthy of the coun-
try's finest brains.

Inspiration flashed upon me. The Government could
be forced to deal with this issue of gravest import to the
adult male population.

I parcelled the blades in three thicknesses of stout
brown paper, put the package in an envelope and addressed
it to the Prime Minister, Ottawa. It did not even require
a stamp.



O. St. C. O'MALLEY

Charge d'affaires of the British Embassy at Peking, who
has been for some weeks at Hankow in charge of
negotiations with the Cantonese (Nationalist) leader,
Eugene Chen.

Mederic Martin Wants a Stampede

By P. W. Luce

RESIDENTS of Montreal may be thrilled by a real
western stampede next year, if Mayor Mederic Martin
can translate his desire into action. The eastern metropolis
has never seen bull-dozing, steer riding, broncho busting,
wild cow milking, chuck wagon outfits, or any of the other
colorful spectacles that go to make up the vivid representa-
tions of life on the open range, but it is safe to assume
tens of thousands would flock to the first rodeo after the
versatile mayor had pre-arranged it in his inimitable way.

Mayor Martin saw his first stampede last year while
in Calgary with the party of University of Montreal
students that visited the west in the interests of the Bonne
Entente movement. The mayor could hardly tear himself
away from the stadium, even after the programme was
through he lingered around the corrals taking with the
cow boys and looking over the mean horses at close range.
One afternoon he stood in the pouring rain for hours
watching the wild cow milking contest and the wild horse
race, deaf to all pleas that he should seek shelter.

"I never passed a more pleasant afternoon in my life,"
he said later. "I was soaked to the skin, but I didn't mind
it at all. It was worth while getting wet to see those cows
refuse to be milked, and I certainly got a great kick out
of the wild horse race. I am going to do my best to have
these cow punchers come to Montreal next year and give
us exhibitions. Quebec has never seen anything like it."

A Carroll Limerick

THE only Limerick known to have been written by Lewis
Carroll, author of "Alice in Wonderland", is
printed in a book called "Further Nonsense", a collection
of verse and prose by Carroll, published this week. It
runs thus—

"There was a young lady of station,
'I love man' was her sole exclamation.
But when men cried, 'You flatter,'
She replied, 'Oh! no matter,
Isle of Man is the true explanation.'"

Carroll sent this Limerick to Miss Vera Beringer, the
child actress who played the part of Little Lord Fauntleroy
in the play of that name. He died nearly twenty-nine
years ago, and the present book is made up of a number
of verses and humorous articles which he wrote when he
was a youth, and extracts from letters to children.

The Passing Show

TRIOLET IN FASHION

You said it was beer,
And I really believed it;
You said it was beer—
And I quailed, full of cheer,
And collapsed on my ear!
(Gunpowder conceived it!)
You said it was beer—
And I really believed it!

Home, you may take it as such, is where the heat is.

One begins to notice, after a certain period of time,
that many of these chaps who insist in arguments at the
club that woman's place is the home seem very disinclined
to provide some woman with her proper place.

There is no doubt that the radio is marvellous. How
else would it know to blow all five tubes just when you
had paid your coal-bill?

Mr. Leonard Oliver, M.P., who is Miss Agnes Mc-
Phail's contribution to the Ontario Legislature, recently
remarked that after one week's experience in the Legis-
lature it was his conclusion he would be better occupied
back at home feeding the pigs.

Without going too deeply into the merits of the com-
parison, it might be pointed out to Mr. Oliver that many
other people reached the same conclusion soon after he had
announced his candidature for the legislature.

ROGUES' GALLERY

That is Mrs. Smithers. She is one of our worst
offenders. Her type of criminal has become so prevalent
that it has received a special name. She is known as a
back-seat driver. Yes, she is the kind of person who sits
comfortably in the back seat and says: "Henry, aren't
you driving more than ten miles an hour?" "Henry, you
turned that corner on two wheels!" "Watch out, Henry,
there's a milk wagon two blocks down the street!"
"Henry, don't try to pass that street-car!" "There isn't
room!" "Henry, aren't you driving more than ten miles
an hour?"

Yes, that is Mrs. Smithers over there. The police
wouldn't let us do it to her personally, so we hung her
portrait instead.

It's a long loan that has no returning.

The other evening I was at a friend's house and upon
invitation tasted some of the liquor he had made him-
self. Really, it was terrible. I thought for a moment he
had tapped a gasoline barrel by mistake. I knew then
what these circus fire-eaters ought to feel like when they
chew their stuff, only I know they don't. (I was dis-
illusioned about circuses long before such a thing as pro-
hibition enforcement was heard of). Anyway, I thought
my throat was going to burst into flame. And this is not
the only experience of its kind that I have had. The
amount of bad liquor that people are making and perma-
ning you to drink is absolutely terrible. Really, I think
there ought to be a law against it.

WHEN LOVE DIES

When Love dies, there is none to mourn:
Out of a void, how can there come a tear?
Out of an emptied heart, what can be born?
When Love dies, none's beside her bier.
For how can they, to whom the World she gave,
And who lived in it for a careless space,
Now that it's gone—while Love is in her grave
Believe that there was ever such a Place?

When Love dies, there is none to mourn.
Save only one who still is gaily dressed—
Methinks I saw her, quietly forlorn,
Love, weeping on her own dead breast.

Henry Ford says that it was the jokes about the Ford
that made it popular. But it doesn't always follow. There
are a lot of jokes made about prohibition.

Hal Frank

Passing the Buck

Employee—"Sir, can you let me off to-morrow after
noon to go Christmas shopping with my wife?"
Employer—"Certainly not! We are too busy!"
Employee (much relieved)—"Thank you, sir, you are
very kind!"—The Passing Show (London).



Smartness

So much depends on the appear-
ance of one's Hosiery these days
that it is delightful to find such
beauty and unusual value in Mon-
arch Green Stripe Hosiery.

Unightly runs are prevented by the
Green Stripe, and there is a second
run-stop below that.

Ask your dealer about

MONARCH
GREEN STRIPE
HOSIERY

also other popular numbers, made
silk to the top.



Administering an Estate
is a Business in Itself

When you are debating with yourself
whether to name an individual or a
Trust Company as executor of your will
and trustee of your estate, bear in mind
this vital distinction.

With most individuals executorship is a
side issue, for which they have no
special preparation. Administering wills
and managing estates is the business of
a Trust Company for which it has been
organized and is especially equipped.

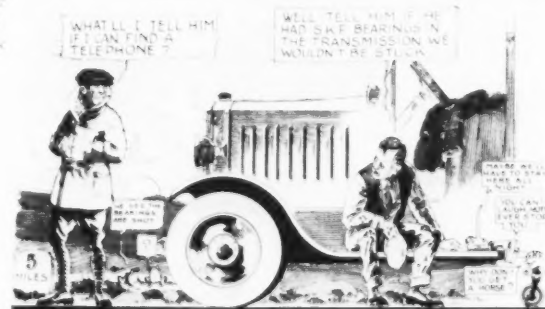
It costs your estate only a moderate
fee, the same as is paid to an individual,
to secure the broad experience and
business-like methods of a chartered in-
stitution to act as your executor and
trustee.

Correspondence invited

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Ball and Roller Bearings for every purpose.

Happy Thought

BEN PERRY had as his guests this week Mrs. Ben
Perry and daughter, Miss Peggy.—New Mexico paper.

Familiar Touch

Stick-up Man: "Gimme your money!"
Mr. Peck (absent-mindedly): "Yes, my dear."
Colgate Bantler.



SUCH a disposition toward peace and industry has been displayed in the House of Commons since it re-assembled a week ago that it is now considered to be well within the bounds of possibility that the session will be over by about the first of May. During the few days of its duration as much work has been done by the legislators as ordinarily would occupy them for six weeks or two months, and the tendency to move along at the present pace is apparent on all sides. Should the session be more protracted than is now anticipated, the cause probably will be either delay on the part of the government in bringing down legislation or insistence by private members in presenting and debating resolutions of academic character. Two considerations are influencing the various elements in the House toward amicability and progress, the first being a realization that the country has no appetite just now for more partisan controversy, and the second a desire on the part of individual members to earn their indemnities this session with as little delay as necessary. The general disinclination to indulge in unprofitable and unpopular debate was emphasized during the week in the way in which the ministry was allowed to progress with its legislation and in the aloofness shown toward such proposals of private members as were presented. One day was sufficient for the passage of eight million dollars of supplementary estimates for the present fiscal year which were sidetracked by the sudden dissolution of the last parliament. In succeeding days other government measures brought over from last session were variously advanced, included in these being the rural credits scheme and the bill for the revaluation of soldiers' lands. Mr. Dunning's bill for implementing the arrangement with the British holders of Grand Trunk debenture bonds was also got under way, the Minister advising the House in this connection of his ambition to further re-establish the financial structure of the National Railways by additional legislation over a period of time. He declined, however, an invitation to make known his policy in regard to a writing down of the capitalization of the system, although the administration has been securing expert advice on this subject for some months.

THE week brought forth a definite statement from Premier King of his attitude toward the situation in China and the question of the safety of Canadians in that country. He doesn't propose to send any troops to the protection of the nationals of Canada in Shanghai and elsewhere in the civil war zone, taking the ground that such action is not warranted by the situation as it now exists. Mr. King asserted that it was primarily the duty of the consuls in which foreigners were residing to attend to their own protection in such circumstances and he pointed out that during the last few years the Chinese have been fighting among themselves and any Canadian has been killed and the matter was passed by the Chinese. Another consideration advanced by the Prime Minister in support of his position was that the fact that Canada had nothing to do with the maintenance and status of the privileges held by the missionaries, officers, and the limitation of which is one of the objects of the nationalist movement in this country. The King's statement was made in response to a question by Mr. Dunning and its purport was such as was to be expected from a government. Apparently those who would naturally be the critics of the government on such a question are not prepared to advance in particular the question of any intervention by Canada in China in the interests of Canadian nationals is warranted at the present time.

IT WILL be some time to expect that the session would have passed in the shadows of the latter political battle, the session of last parliament and later in the election campaign, being a rather sorry sight. C. H. Cadogan of Montreal has managed to get an expedition for the unearthing of some of the secrets of the events which led to the resignation of the King government last June, the establishment of Mr. Meighen in the government, and the sudden closing up of parliament. He has produced a motion calling for the production of correspondence that passed between Baron Byng and Mr. King and between Baron Byng and Mr. Meighen on the question of dissolution. It is said that there is in existence communications or records bearing on the exchange of news between the former Governor General and the party leaders on the constitutional issue that was then the subject of dispute and that these records would throw much interesting light on the famous controversy and on the attitude of those participating in it. The government refrained from giving any undertaking that such documents as may exist would be produced in the House and the proposal to have the secrets unfolded may be shelved. Another question of a constitutional character that may disrupt temporarily the cordiality now reigning is that having to do with the return of natural resources to Alberta. It is said that some of the leaders of the Conservative Opposition do not approve of the proposal for a motion from their side of the chamber calling for the transfer of the resources such as that filed by J. W. Edwards of Frontenac. The ministry, too, may seek to escape the issue by objection to the motion, should it be made, on the ground that the school funds phase of the natural resources matter is before the Supreme Court. The chances are that the matter will remain where it is for the present session.

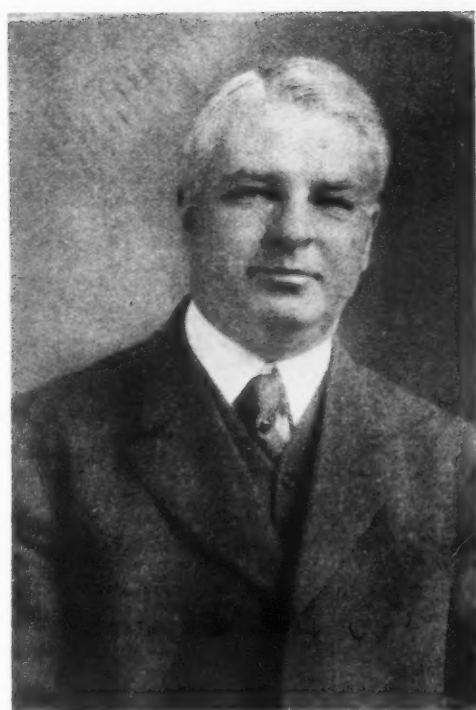
ORDERS IN COUNCIL produced in the House reveal the present position of the parties now contending for possession of the valuable power rights on the Ottawa River at Carillon rapids. During the term of office of the Meighen administration last summer the licenses of the National Hydro-Electric Company of Montreal were renewed until December 1, 1927, the company's authority to begin the development of power being extended to that date. Upon the return of the King Government to office this extension was at once cancelled, but later a new extension was granted to May 1. The rights of the Montreal-Ottawa and George Bay Canal Company also require to be renewed at about that date if they are to be continued. The battle is now on between these rival interests and the beginnings of what promise to be extensive lobbying enterprises are visible. The conflict probably will reach its major stages in the railway committee of the Commons. Bills in behalf of both companies will be tattered by private members, it is assumed.

THE announcement of Mr. Ferguson's liquor commission attracted more attention among the federal legislators than anything that transpired in their own House, the personnel of the board evidently being a surprise even to the Ontario Premier's friends in the Capital. Mr. Hanna's selection for the chairmanship seems to have favorably impressed almost everybody, and it is assured that he will enjoy the confidence of the province. Hon. R. J. Manion should likewise be a popular choice. He will not be required, it is understood, to relinquish his seat in the House of Commons. The third member of the board, Mr. McClenaghan, has been prominently identified with politics and civic affairs in Ottawa for many years and represented the constituency in the last parliament.

THE criticism issued in London by Commissioner Lamb of the Salvation Army of the policy of the government in withdrawing its financial contributions to the Army's immigration work brought a prompt rejoinder from the Immigration Department in Ottawa. The department during the week made public a statement in which some things quite other than compliments are voiced regarding the Army's immigration methods. The department, for example, disapproves of the Army's practice of assisting itself to money earned in wages by boys brought to Canada to cover the cost of ocean passage. It observes also that although the federal government's financial contributions had nothing to do with the Army's arrangements with the various provinces, it seemed to be the policy of the Army to restrict its immigration activities largely to provinces which also made donations to it. In short, in the view of the departmental officials, the Salvation Army was not entirely unselfish in its operations and they lean to the opinion that greater returns might have been given by the organization for the \$376,000 contributed by the government to its immigration funds during the last twenty years. As mentioned in a previous article, the department will now promote boy immigration under a policy of its own and in conjunction with the provincial governments. The Minister, Mr. Forke, expects to bring a considerable number of boys to the Dominion this year, and these will be trained at provincial farms before being placed in regular employment.

THE CHURCH in Toronto and the Minister of Railways exchanged some over-heated remarks during the Commons debate on railway estimates. Mr. Church was uncompromising in his references to Sir Henry Thornton's management of the National Railways, holding that the president has too great a passion for making radio speeches and also that he has a disturbing predilection for assistance from the United States. Mr. Dunning was vigorous in his defence of Sir Henry, deploring the nature of Mr. Church's attack, and voicing the conviction that the head of the National system was guided in his work by the highest principles of patriotism. He gave more attention to Mr. Church's remarks than they merited, perhaps, for it is seldom during any session that the Toronto member lets a week pass without making known his opinions of Sir Henry and his works.

THE flag above the Parliament Buildings has been at the half mast almost every day that the Commons has sat since the opening of parliament in December. First it was for J. C. Douglas of Antigonish-Guyborough. Next it was for J. W. King of North Huron. A little while later it was lowered to mark the passing of Senator Pardee, and within the last few days it dropped again in token of the death of J. K. Fleming of Victoria-Carleton. One of the saddest has already been filled by the election of William Duff in the Nova Scotia constituency. By-elections in the other ridings will be held early. For the present Ontario simpatism there are already several applicants. The various costs of honor and emolument that the Prime Minister has had to fill since his return to power has made it comparatively easy for him to reward friends who assisted him in the last two elections.



THE LATE SENATOR FREDRICK F. PARDEE. Who died suddenly in Florida recently, was one of the most widely known of Canadian public men. He was born in 1867 at Sarnia, Ont., his lifelong home, the son of Hon. Timothy Blair Pardee, one of the stalwarts of the Mowat Cabinet of half a century ago. He was a barrister by profession and entered politics as a successful candidate for West Lambton in the Ontario Legislative elections of 1898. He was defeated in 1902 by the late Hon. W. J. Hanna, but consolation came in 1905 when he was elected to the House of Commons for West Lambton at a bye-election created by the retirement of Hon. J. E. Lister, K.C. Mr. Pardee continued to sit for this riding until 1921 when his defeat was followed by his elevation to the Senate, an appointment generally approved. In 1917 he was under heavy fire for having supported conscription, but retained his Liberal affiliations. He had a striking personality and a fine voice and was universally popular.

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DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS MADE IN CANADA

CIVIL servants received the good news following the reassembling of parliament that the Civil Service Commission had made a favorable report on the long discussed proposal for upward revision of their salary schedules. The report recommends an expansion of the government payroll to the extent of about three million dollars a year and would give each civil servant an increase of from sixty to one hundred and eighty dollars. The government has yet to take the recommendations under consideration, but the question of salary revision has been in the air for a long time and the probability is that the report will be approved. The civil service recently has lost a number of valuable men who have been tempted away by the greater rewards to be secured in other spheres. Some of them will be hard to replace, and it there are not to be further losses of similar character higher salaries for certain classes of positions will have to be provided.

The Tragedy of Albert Smith

Conductors employed by the Toronto Transportation Commission are forbidden to moisten their thumbs when distributing transfers to passengers.

ALBERT SMITH was both gentle and kind. Always polite and extremely refined. Truly a man of superior mind. Worked for the T. T. C.

Punctual, courteous, ever alert. Wearing immaculate collar and shirt. Highly respectable fellow was Bert. Worked for the T. T. C.

Bert's assiduity carried him far. At last he was placed (as the best men are) in charge of a beautiful "one-man" car. Owned by the T. T. C.

But one cold day, when his hands were numb, To loosen a transfer he moistened his thumb. An Inspector saw him—the end had come— He left the T. T. C.

Albert Smith grew morose and sad. Taking to drink, became thoroughly bad. Joined the Marines and at last went mad. Died, and was buried at sea. —Roger B. Priestman
50 Rathnally Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Turkish Treasures Displayed

AS PART of the liberal education policy of the republic, the Imperial Turkish Treasury at Stamboul is being opened to the public. There they will see innumerable priceless objects which have accumulated for more than four centuries, including booty from ancient Persia and the Orient.

Among the Byzantine relics is said to be part of the cranium of the traditional head of John the Baptist. There are four Sultans' thrones, including a wonderful work of the early sixteenth century—the enameled pearl-encrusted throne of the Persian Shah Ismail. There is a complete set of all the Sultans' gala costumes. Galaxies of precious stones, some as big as a bantam's egg, glitter on Sultans' segrettes, daggers, sabres, rifles and pipe mouthpieces.

The whole treasure was sent twice to Asia Minor for safety during the wars of the last ten years.

For the first time the Turkish public also will soon be able to view the imperial harem, which will be thrown open in the summer. Its vast labyrinth of apartments shows five centuries of Turkish artistic development.

Another Egyptian Controversy

THE directors of the Berlin Museum deny charges made by the Egyptian papers that the Egyptologist, Professor Borchardt, smuggled the head of the Egyptian Queen Nefretete from Tell-Amarna, where it was excavated some years ago, which is the reason given in a Cairo report for preventing him from continuing excavations in the same region.

Cairo reports also say that this piece of sculpture, which is one of the most excellent extant, was kept secretly in Berlin until after the signing of the Versailles Treaty as a means of preventing its being restored to Egypt.

Professor Zahn, director of the new museum, said lately that the piece was legally awarded to Dr. Borchardt when a division of the findings was made at the completion of one phase of the excavations.

It is contended that proper entries were made in the Egyptian records and that the whole affair was in strict accordance with their laws.

The head, which is cut in chalkstone, is displayed in the main room of the new museum, and numerous replicas are to be found in Berlin art stores. In recent years the beautiful face of Queen Nefretete has attracted wide interest.



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— Say The Movie Stars

So say all whose work is hard after they try the delicious, invigorating refreshment of Wrigley's Double Mint.



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Canadian Folk Songs

A Timely Volume for Canada's Diamond Jubilee Year

By Hal Frank

A VOLUME of particular timeliness this year of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation is "Canadian Folk Songs," selected and translated by Mr. J. Murray Gibbon, and published by J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. There are many English-speaking Canadians who are unaware that Canada is rich in folk-song; this due to the fact that these songs are for the most part native to the province of Quebec and have been heard rarely outside of the French language. It is the praiseworthy intention of Mr. Gibbon's collection, by means of his excellent English versions of the French lyrics, to bring to the wider notice of Canadians at large the beautiful chansons that have been sung to the dip of the paddle, the flash of the axe and the glow of the evening logs by many generations of the habitants.

Many of the songs that the French-Canadian singers were brought from Old to New France by the early settlers and handed down. Of these, several thousands have been collected, the lyrics of some remaining faithful to the faraway life of Europe, while others have been changed to reflect the vigor of the new life in the new world. The thirty songs that Mr. Gibbon has chosen to comprise his collection, however, are not, as he points out, confined to the chansons

It is a folk-song that has parallels in many countries of Europe, and there is an English version to be found in Cecil Sharp's "Folk Songs from Somerset" under the name of "The Two Magicians". The modern words of "Un Canadian Errant" which have been linked to this tune, were written by Gerin-Lajoie at the time of the troubles of 1837-1838, and reflect the sorrowful state of mind of the exile:

From his Canadian home,
Banished a wanderer came,
And full of tears would roam
Countries that strangers claim.

Thoughtful and sad one day,
Down by a river bed
As the streams slipped away
These were the words he said:

"If you my land should see,
My so unhappy land,
Say to my friends from me
They in my memory stand...."

We quote: "Vive la Canadienne" is another Canadian song with modern words written to the tune of an old French chanson, "Par derrier' chez mon pere" ("Back there at my father's cottage"). But in most cases the old words are still sung, telling of things that belong to Europe rather than to New France. The "donkey" in "Marianna s'en va-t-à-moulin" is an animal practically unknown in Quebec. These chansons sing of princes, knights and shepherdesses in a country where princes, knights and shepherdesses are certainly not recorded on the census lists. Nantes, and Rouen, Paris, St. Denis and La Rochelle are the cities celebrated in these songs, although the singers from whose lips they were collected may never have crossed the boundaries of their country.

Of the native songs of Canada, the oldest known, we are told, is the lament of the dying trapper, Cadieux, "Petit rocher de la haute montagne" ("Oh, little rock of the high mountain"). The poem was found written in blood on a piece of birch-bark beside the body of Cadieux, after he had attracted the attention of the hostile Iroquois to himself in order that his comrades of a hunting party might escape down the rapids of the Ottawa. "Tenaotich' Tenaot, Ouch'ka" is another ballad of early backwood days, which tells of a voyageur hearing from an old Indian of the death of his comrade and how he received a Christian burial.

Two of the most popular of modern French-Canadian songs have been inspired by the life of the lumberman: the rollicking "Les Raftsmen", and "Dans les chantiers nous hivernons" ("To Camp we'll go for our winter home") which reflects the joy of the lumberman released to the sweets of home-life again. "Envoyons d' l'avant, nos gens" ("Send her on, along, along") is a rhythmic song of the paddlers, and "Youpe, Youpe, sur la rivière" ("Youpe, Youpe, river along") a lively humorous account of an unsuccessful wooing, with the constant vigorous refrain:

"Youpe, Youpe, river along,
Hearing me faintly afar off;
Youpe, youpe, river along,
Hearing me faintly afar."

All of these appear in this collection, which is, indeed, one of delight-

Out there on yonder mountains.

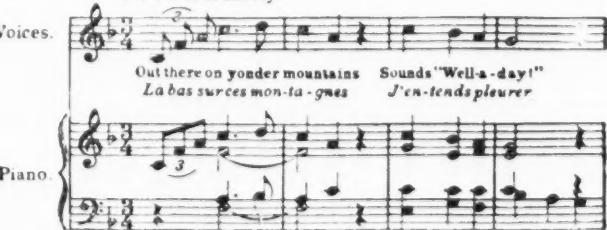
La-bas sur ces montagnes

Harmonized by
OSCAR O'BRIEN.

Melody and words
Collected by OSCAR O'BRIEN.

Slow and tenderly.

Voices.

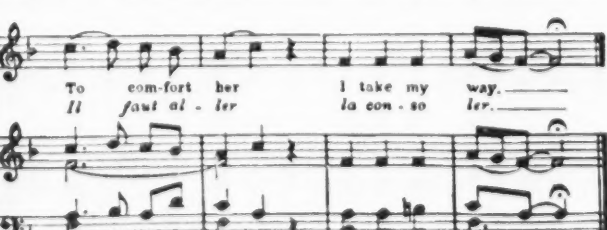


Out there on yonder mountains Sounds 'Well-a-day!
La-bas sur ces mon-ta-gnes J'en-tends pleurer

Piano.



Ah! 'tis the voice of my be-lo-ved,
Ah! cest la voix de ma ma-i-tres-se



To com-fort her I take my way,
Il faut ai-ler la con-so-ler.

From "Canadian Folk Songs Old and New," English versions by J. Murray Gibbon, published by J. M. Dent and Sons of Toronto.



JOHN MURRAY GIBBON
The well known novelist who made the English version of "Canadian Folk Songs, Old and New."

ful and picturesque song, and Mr. Gibbon has provided simple and easy English words that have largely retained the spirit of the original. Selected from Ernest Gagnon's "Chanson Populaires du Canada" they have been provided with attractive musical settings by Geoffrey O'Hara and Oscar O'Brien, the two well-known Canadian composers. Mr. Gibbon makes acknowledgment to Charles Marchand, the noted French-Canadian singer, for the assistance he rendered, and it might be indicated that there is also an excellent article by M. Marchand in this volume on the interpretation of the songs of Quebec. Suitable decorations by Mr. Frank H. Johnston appear throughout the book.

Limiting the Statues

LITTLE hitherto has been heard of the activities of the Fine Arts Commission established by Mr. Baldwin which it is hoped may fulfill some of the functions of the Ministry of Fine Arts without which no French Cabinet is complete. The Royal Commissioners include Sir Reginald Blomfield, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Sir George Frampton, Viscount Lee of Fareham, and Sir Edwin Lutyens, and recently they issued a very interesting report which deals with some problems submitted by the Government and by public and quasi-public authorities. Among some apt criticisms of the taste, or lack of taste, shown in designs for buildings and monuments, there appear the following remarks: "It has, for instance, occurred that some public-spirited offer to erect a memorial or to decorate a building has proved on examination to be unacceptable, either owing to the style or character of the design, or because the circumstances of the case do not justify additions to an existing building. It seems to be generally thought that the beauty of a town is necessarily enhanced by the erection of a monument, whereas our experience convinces us that monuments should be accepted only, if, in addition to their purpose as memorials, they have definite artistic value." Another matter on which the Commission have been frequently consulted is the suitability and siting of statues. In some central areas of London the best sites are now occupied, and it is felt inadvisable to multiply statues in the London parks with the freedom exercised in Paris, Rome and Berlin. The Commission believe that crowded thoroughfares afford the best places, on the assumption that if many people pass along a street many people will see the statue. The Commissioners are definitely opposed to the destruction of Waterloo Bridge, but have generously assisted the L.C.C. in its plans for a new bridge. They also place on record their opposition to the Bishop of London's scheme which involves the demolition of many of the City churches.


How It Ended

THE editor of *The Weekly Telegraph* in announcing a new serial story that is to be complete in ten weeks, refers to older-fashioned serials which ran for six months or even longer. Then he adds: "A good story of a long-drawn-out serial was once told me by a journalist long since dead. I suppose the incident must have happened seventy years ago. He was appointed editor of a provincial weekly, which was running a serial story by a local writer. It had been running for many months, and the new editor was anxious to see the end of it. 'By-and-bye,' said the author. Weeks went on and so did the serial, without any sign of a conclusion. At last the editor got desperate. He obtained a list of all the characters in the story, and wrote a final chapter himself, in which he put all the characters on board a ship and wrecked it without a survivor!"



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4 out of 5 invite Pyorrhea

Dread Pyorrhea, with its host of serious ills, does not come uncalled for. It comes as the guest of Neglect and Carelessness.

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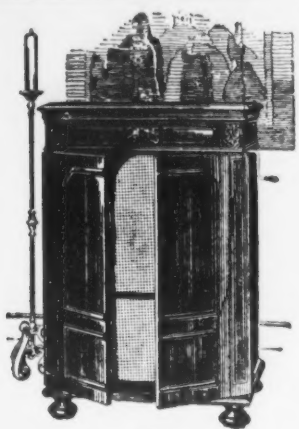
Safeguard your health! See your dentist twice a year. Start using Forhan's regularly morning and night. Teach your children this good habit. Play safe—get a tube today. At all druggists, 35c and 60c.

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DORIS PATSTON

One of the principals in the cast of "Katia," the musical comedy coming to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

Londoners in Beethoven Programme

The last of the series of commemorative programmes arranged by the Hart House String

quartet in connection with the centenary of the birth of Beethoven, which started on March 26th, 1827, took place at Hart House Theatre on Feb. 14th. In the series all the string

quartet compositions of Beethoven have been covered in five concerts, each programme embracing works of the composer's three distinctive

periods. Three of these concerts have been given by the Hart House quartet itself, and by the Kilbourn quartet at Rochester, and the concluding event on February 14th by the London String quartet. The latter was a most

noted event, caused by the continuing illness of the cellist, Warwick Evans. Until his recovery a substitute has been found in another well-known

violinist, Horace Britt. The time of the Londoners, which include the noted violinist James Levey, at the first

ask the famous viola player and composer, H. Waldo Warner, and a very gifted artist, Thomas Petric, as

second violin, is now an old story in Toronto. They divide honors with the

Londoners in public appreciation. The concert of their own, the awareness of their response, and the intellectual

quality of their interpretation has had much to do with the revived interest in chamber music in America.

In their previous appearances the Londoners have been noted for the varied interest of their programmes, including many delightful modern

compositions, but in this case they were performing a sort of sacred

dedication toward the composer who after the quartet form, by higher

musical and dramatic levels than had previously been known. This

particular programme included all

existing quartets by Beethoven, not heard earlier in the season, and was

highly illustrative of the composer's development. His fame as a worker in this form, based upon the world in 1800, when he attained the age of

thirty and published six quartets simultaneously under the single opus number 18. Of this initial series Mr. Levey and his companions played No. 1 in D major. During the next decade when his work was assuming a broader emotional scope and when the unparallelled influence of his genius became apparent to everyone, he composed a few quartets intermittently. The quartet in D minor, published in 1810, coming at the very height of his

masterful second period. After this work, which was included in the programme, Beethoven ceased to compose quartets for fourteen years, returning to the form again in 1824, during the last three years of his life. By that time he was stone deaf and had lost his enthusiasm for rigid classical forms. Two examples of this third and final period were played on Monday night: the Quartet in B-flat major, Opus 136 (1825) and the "Great Fugue," Opus 133, his very last quartet, completed in 1826 not long before the illness which finally carried him off.

Of the works on this programme, Opus 87 was unquestionably the greatest. The early quartet in D major, which was the first item, is replete with charm and elegance but lacks the

mystical emotional appeal of music created but a few years afterward. It was rendered with a glowing, fluent, intimate beauty of expression. Seemingly, however, Mr. Britt, the cellist, failed to do himself justice. He was heard here, last autumn with the Miesha Elman Quartet and a few seasons ago with the Letz Quartet, and on those occasions his tone and expression had more breadth and quality than were evident on Monday night. Nevertheless Mr. Britt is a most finished musician well worthy of his new associations, and greater familiarity with them will no doubt produce better results. Opus 95, which followed the work of Beethoven's fortieth year, showed the composer in his most radiant aspects. Strangely enough, it has no slow movement. All four sections are either Allegro or Allegretto, marked by an inimitable buoyancy and wealth of utterance, closely knit, each an integral part of the whole, and the superlative vitality and charm of the playing of Mr. Levey and his associates made the rendering a triumph.

Opus 130, the work of the composer's physical decline, has no such cohesion as its predecessor on the programme. It is more like a suite than a classical quartet. There is little musical connection between the six episodes, and few of them rise to a real climax. Yet each is individually charming and the fifth (Cavatina) is ravishingly lovely in lyric expression. The work was played with a delicacy and distinction that were at all times captivating. As to the "Great Fugue," the composer's last quartet, my own feeling was that it was well to have heard it, because, one's education having been completed, one need never take the trouble to listen to it again. It makes stupendous demands on the interpreters but it was plain that "seven Homer nods." It is full of recognized fury as though it were the product of Beethoven's blackest moods, and in 1826 he had extreme cause for such fits of depression. But while the work is gloomy and furious it lacks the profundity of the composer's greater emotional flights, and it is clear that Fugue was not a vehicle which inspired him in the sense that it did Bach. But the execution was for the most part masterly and I doubt if any other quartet could achieve such splendor of tone.

The Eaton Choral Society at its concert in Massey Hall on February 10th revealed higher levels of achievement than in any previous year of its existence. It was to all intents and purposes the Canadian debut of Thomas J. Crawford, F.R.C.O., as a conductor of large forces and he scored a success that was little short of a triumph. Of course he has the advantage of the steady work of his predecessors, but the improvement in tonal quality, diction and general elements of expression was so marked as to constitute a surprise. It was quite necessary for the listener to make allowances for the fact that the Society is a body recruited exclusively among the employees of a great commercial firm. Necessarily the women's voices rather overbalanced the men, but Mr. Crawford handled the various sections so tactfully that this circumstance was largely overcome. He is an admirable conductor who not only arouses the enthusiasm of his chorists, but pays keen attention to detail, and brings forth a fine quality of tasteful expression in every phrase. The choir was supported by an excellent orchestra of 45 which included many of the best local instrumentalists, with Frank Blackford, the noted violinist, as concert master, and the gifted young musician, Elsie Bennett, at the piano.

The principal work of the evening was Coleridge Taylor's charming cantata "A Tale of Old Japan," first sung here by the Mendelssohn Choir under Dr. Vogt in 1912. It is a melodious, transparent work, replete with fluent and delicate sentiment and harmonic elegance. It provides a judicious mingling of solos for the traditional quartet of voices with choral episodes. Considering the fact that the whole of the lengthy poem by Alfred Noyes is in unbroken metre of eight-syllable lines, the variety of treatment the composer achieved demonstrated his imagination and skill. An animated atmosphere was given to the production by the fact that the chorists were clad in kimonos of varied hues,

and the ladies wore chrysanthemums in their hair. The excellence of the choral and orchestral rendering has been indicated above, and the soloists, all artists familiar to the Canadian public, were of fine quality. The soprano, Jeanne Dusseau, sang in tones of pure expressive beauty, entirely devoid of anything approaching vibrato or tremolo, and the same was true of Elizabeth Campbell, whose noble mezzo intonation and perfect diction were delightful. Coleridge Taylor's music for the tenor voice is always most attractive, and in this work Alfred Heather distinguished himself by rich and appealing quality of his voice and the beauty of his declamation. The baritone, Arthur Blight, was indisposed but went on and sang as a matter of obligation and his warm, vibrant voice helped to complete an admirable quartet.

The other choral numbers were of an attractive character and very ably sung. They included The "Hallelujah" chorus from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," sung with rhythmic fervor, and Barnby's "Sweet and Low." The fine quality of the women's voices was revealed in Percy Fletcher's "Follow Me Down to Carlow," and of the male voices in two-part songs, Mark Andrews' arrangement of "Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal" and Hulm's setting of W. E. Henley's noble poem, "Invictus" (Out of the Dark which covers Me).

The soloists were heard in individual numbers and Madame Campbell gave an especially noble and lovely rendering of Massenet's "Pleurez mes Yeux" in addition to numbers by Gretchen-Inhoff and Hazeman. Madame Dusseau sang with smoothness, charm and sincerity a group that included Rachmaninoff's "No. 1" and LaFarge's "Song of the Open." Alfred Heather gave an especially distinguished rendering of Liza Lehmann's setting of "Ah Moon of My Delight" (Eubaiyat) and Mr. Blight gave his popular interpretation of Rossini's "Largo al Fiedro." The soloists were heard in individual numbers and Madame Campbell gave an especially noble and lovely rendering of Massenet's "Pleurez mes Yeux" in addition to numbers by Gretchen-Inhoff and Hazeman. Madame Dusseau sang with smoothness, charm and sincerity a group that included Rachmaninoff's "No. 1" and LaFarge's "Song of the Open." Alfred Heather gave an especially distinguished rendering of Liza Lehmann's setting of "Ah Moon of My Delight" (Eubaiyat) and Mr. Blight gave his popular interpretation of Rossini's "Largo al Fiedro."

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ings and there ensues a conflict of wills between himself and Flora that is reminiscent in no small degree of that of Petruchio and Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew."

It is indicative of the incomplete transition of the play from the unlovely mood of Balzac to the more sentimental English attitude toward human affairs that the sympathy of the audience at first wholly with the fascinating unscrupulous Philippe and opposed to the sordid scheming of Flora, slowly reverses itself until we find that in the last act, where Philippe has slain Max Gilet in a duel and is attempting to persuade the grief-stricken Flora to be sensible and marry him, that the audience is completely in sympathy with the woman, the cold nature of Philippe overshadowing a little too clearly the magnetism of his personality. The play ends daringly enough with Flora fleeing to Paris cursing Philippe, while he waves gallantly to her from the window, exclaiming that he will meet her in that city anon.

"The Honor of the Family," because of the depth of its characterization, is a piece that demands a high excellence in casting and considerable dramatic ability, and in a season when Toronto has endured quite a few indifferent productions, it is gratifying to record that the company at the Royal Alexandra is practically without a flaw. Mr. Skinner as Colonel Philippe is, of course, superb; the color and life he puts into the role, his mastery of grimace and gesture, and above all, the power of his own personality makes it an impersonation that captivates one's attention. Whatever one ultimately thinks of Colonel Philippe, he dominates the memory as a vital experience. Ranking with Mr. Skinner's performance is that of Miss Jessie Royce Landis, as Flora Brazier, whose great love for Max Gilet made one forget the cupidity of her nature. Miss Landis is a splendid actress, and in the last act while she awaited the news of her wounded lover's condition, in her projection of the mood of intense despair she rose to the heights of emotional acting. The scenes in which she and Mr. Skinner appeared together were a supreme delight for their artistry. The remainder of the company was all that could be desired. Robert Harrison, particularly as the doddering uncle, Courtney White as Commander Max Gilet, D. V. Deering as Orsanto, his Corsican follower, and Julia Shaw as La Vodie, Flora's servant. All excellent performers in a very interesting play.

Madame Fahey In Concert at Massey Hall

For her concert in Massey Hall Tuesday of last week, Madame Fahey, the Canadian soprano, presented an attractive program. Her first group comprised three songs of the eighteenth century and the singer was delightfully goaded to suit the occasion. Pergolesi's "Gentle Shepherd," the Swedish folk-song "When I Was Seventeen," and Sir Henry Bishop's "Love Has Eyes," as representative songs of this period, were sung in an appealing fashion, even if the delicate airiness of their sentiments was hardly suggested by the vocalist. More effective was she



THE LATE RUSSELL G. McLEAN
Distinguished Canadian singer who passed away from pneumonia at Vancouver on Feb. 6th.

in the Mozart aria, "Non più di fiori" (from "La Clemenza di Tito") when the power of her voice and her careful control became apparent. Madame Fahey has a soprano of excellent volume and a wide range, although the middle register strikes one as her happiest medium.

Weber's aria, the highly dramatic "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster" ("Oberon") was the feature of the program, and here the singer's ability to project a big tone was revealed. Comment in this particular instance must also be made of her enunciation, which was extraordinarily clear and easy to follow. In the modern French group, Duparc's "Chanson Triste," Fahey's "Les Yeux," and Fauré's "Papillon," Madame Fahey sang with ease and a satisfactory indication of feeling.

The attempt at this concert to minimize the gaping spaciousness of Massey Hall and achieve an effect of intimacy by using a stage setting and tending down the light, is to be commended. It is to be hoped that further efforts in this direction will be made by other concert singers, because it aids not a little in placing the audience in a responsive mood.

Mr. William Hardiman, the assisting artist, is a violinist of ability, and if he was not particularly at home in the Bach Gavotte on Bonheur, his performance of the Wagner-Wilhelm Prize Song from Die Meistersinger and succeeding numbers revealed a pleasing tone and a considerable technique. Miss Ruby Rouse gave excellent support to Madame Fahey at the accompanying piano.

Trinity Players in One-Act Bill

The bill of three one-act plays put on by the Trinity College Dramatic Society for its sixth annual production at Hart House Friday and Saturday of last week was highly satisfactory. Excellent balance and contrast were achieved in the presentation of a somberly ironical piece by Eugene O'Neill, "The Rope," a comedy-thriller by Booth Tarkington, "The Travellers," and a fantastic episode of Lord Dunsany's, "The Glittering Gate." The performance on the whole was creditable; individually, "The Rope" gave some evidence of miscasting, and its effectiveness was lessened thereby. "The Travellers," however, not making much demands upon histrionic ability, was true, was played with considerable dash, and "The Glittering Gate," theatrically secure in the potency of its idea, was splendidly staged.

Eugene O'Neill was quite apparent in "The Rope," even if its theme slightly strained one's credulity. The scene is a barn on the Bentley farm and the centre of interest is a noose hanging from one of the beams. It had been placed there by cracked old Abraham Bentley, possessed by the idea that his errant son, Luke, who had decamped with some of his father's money, would return and hang himself thereby. Meanwhile Annie, the wretched daughter, and her husband, Pat, are scheming to get the rest of the old man's money. Luke returns boldly this day, and when he discovers that his frenzied father is serious in his mad desire to see the son swing on the rope, falls easily in with the plans of his sister and brother-in-law to do in the father and take his money. While they are gone for this purpose, Mary, the little grand-daughter, catches hold of the noose and swings on it with childish glee. The rope collapses, spilling a bag of coins fastened to its root. Thus the childish purpose of the old man becomes clear, but the curtain falls with Mary tossing the coins into the sea in the wild joy of seeing them skip.

Thomas H. Taylor was excellent and breezy as Luke, and Frank S. Edgar and Marion Johnstone were acceptable as Annie and Pat. Elliott M. Reid had a difficult role as the insane Abraham, and unable to fulfill the extreme demands of the part, made it slightly ludicrous, with the result that the effect of the play was not as stark as it might have been.

"The Travellers," following next, served as an antidote of comedy. It

is not pretentious in a literary way, but Booth Tarkington has contrived a highly diverting comedy of a family of Americans marooned in a villainous Sicilian hotel for the night. There is nothing really out of the way with the place, but so much do certain unexplainable events of the evening play upon their imaginations and fears that they spend a night of something akin to terror to the complete amusement of the audience. John Frank as Mr. Roberts, and Violet Ben Ollet and Dorothy Langley as respectively his wife and daughter contribute excellently to the fun.

Dunsany's "The Glittering Gate" is a favorite with amateur players because of its high effectiveness. Its irony is more rarified than that of the O'Neill play. Two one-time burglars stand before the gate of Heaven, which is locked to them. The one who has been there a long time has come to believe that it will never open to such as they, but the newcomer has optimism and his burglar's kit. He picks the lock of Heaven, and when the door swings open, only more blue sky and a further wilderness of stars are disclosed to them, while a flood of light is heard echoing up from the depths.

The three plays were staged by Mr. Gordon Sparling, and his work was particularly disclosed in the fine groupings and scenic effects. In "The Rope," the lighting was so arranged that the players were often in silhouette, which added greatly to the weirdness of the atmosphere, and "The Glittering Gate" was powerful pictorially.

Hal Frank

Dr. Broome's Activities in Calgary

A musical event of outstanding importance in Western Canada is scheduled to take place at Knox Church, Calgary, Alberta, on February 22nd, when Handel's Messiah will be presented by the Calgary Choral and Orchestral Society. This announcement is of particular interest owing to the fact that the conductor of the organization is Dr. Edward Broome, formerly conductor of the Toronto Oratorio Society. The Calgary Society is not a new organization, but after Dr. Broome's installation as Organist and Choir Director at Knox Church, the executive of the Society felt the time was opportune to commence an ambitious program. The result was the combined organization, with a register of 225 singers and an orchestra of 60 players. With these forces combined under the leadership of a musician of the calibre of Dr. Broome, some idea might be gathered of the magnitude of the enterprise undertaken at the instigation of Colonel Dr. Broome, the President, whose long cherished hopes and endeavors are on the eve of being rewarded.

While to Eastern people this effort may not seem extraordinary, yet it assumes a different aspect when it is remembered that this work has been done in a country comparatively young in such matters, and in a city smaller even than other Western centres. Such a progressive spirit should receive its just reward, and it establishes Calgary as one of the foremost musical centres of the West.

Considerable public interest is being manifested in the affair, and the indications are that it will be a tremendous success. Dr. Broome's recent serious illness retarded matters for some time,

but he is now back at his post and his energy and ability should leave little room for criticism when the oratorio is finally rendered. A splendid spirit exists throughout the entire organization and its sponsors trust that it will be the first of many such treats in store for the public of Calgary.

THE Mendelssohn Choir concerts in conjunction with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra take place next Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Massey Hall. The seat sale opens on Monday at the Box Office. The Satur-

day evening concert was taken up almost entirely by subscribers, but for the other three concerts there are plenty of good seats at all prices. At the Friday and Saturday afternoon concerts, which are largely Beethoven, the four soloists, Miss Olive Marshall, Miss Vera Caraga, Mr. Tudor Davies and Mr. Fraser Gange, will take part. Of exceptional interest is the Thursday evening concert, which will contain a number of English Madrigals and Motets, as well as works of a more modern character.

(See Also Page 10)

TRINITY COLLEGE APPEAL

OPINIONS AND COMMENTS

Although but a newcomer, I have already learnt of the fine record of your College in the past, and am confident that support will be readily forthcoming to enable you to keep up the high standard you have already achieved.—Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada.

It is of vital importance to Canada that Trinity should continue and increase its excellent work on the lines now well established. Very cordially do I wish your endeavour Godspeed.—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Trinity has spread her influence to, not only the great University of which she is now a part, nor indeed only to the Province of Ontario, but to areas without the Dominion of Canada.—The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario.

Trinity retains intact her privileges and her principles, all her individuality, all her distinction, all her pride in her past, and in these, every one of us may rejoice because they add distinction and power to the University as a whole.—The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Duff.

I heartily bespeak a generous response from the people of Ontario and of the whole Dominion to the appeal of Trinity at this time.—The Primate of all Canada.

To the University of Toronto this coming of Trinity has been a great advantage. It has strengthened the Federation and thereby has promoted the University ideal developed here in such a successful way as to have won the admiration of the academic world of this continent.

Colleges like Trinity have a large part to play in moulding the thought and determining the whole character of coming generations in this country.—Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto.

We are awakening to the greatness of her opportunity, and have much confidence that it will not be allowed to slip by unimproved for the want of vision and enthusiasm.—J. T. Fotheringham, M.P., C.M.

I am glad to commend this Appeal to all interested in maintaining our educational institutions in the highest state of efficiency.—H. H. Williams.

We offer you our most sincere good wishes and express our confidence that the future of Trinity College will be even greater than in the past.—E. W. Bratty, Chancellor, Sir Arthur Currie Priests' McGill University, Montreal.

In association with the great University of Toronto, Trinity College has an opportunity of doing much for the next generation of our citizens. I hope she will go forward properly equipped for the service she can render to Canada.—The Hon. Peter Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada.

The federated Colleges, including Trinity, have classes that are not too large to negative intimate personal contact between members of the Staff and the Students, which contact is of the first importance in the service of education.—The Mail and Empire, Toronto.

After three-quarters of a century, Trinity is about to enter upon an era of greater usefulness to Church and State. The College has its own atmosphere of confidence, dignity and culture. Trinity is making an appeal for funds. This appeal will be of interest to all, irrespective of denominational affiliations, who are seeking to promote the highest welfare of the community.—The Globe, Toronto.

The honour roll of Trinity, both in the matter of graduates and benefactors is long, and embraces many whose names are written large over the history of Canada. Federation has been an unequalled success.—Saturday Night, Toronto.

The contribution which Trinity College is destined to make to the larger body is one which the University of Toronto could not afford to lose.—The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Cady, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto.

Its affiliation with the University of Toronto has opened up tremendous opportunities, but money is necessary if these opportunities are not to be allowed to pass, and if they are allowed to pass, they may pass forever.—The Archbishop of Huron.

The advantages of College life are far wider and deeper than the mere acquisition of learning. Fellowship of mind with mind and personality with personality, is of the very essence of education.—Bishop Charles Brew.



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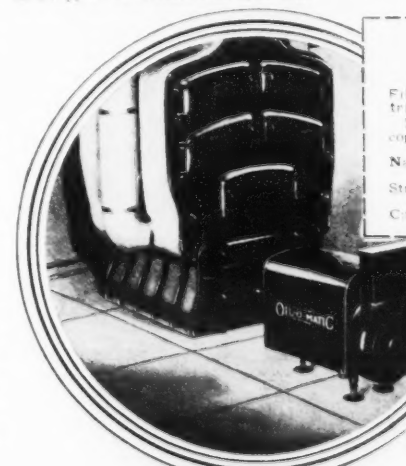
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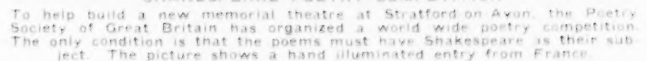
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BOOKS AS NECESSITIES

"Everyman Pamphlets", Dent, Toronto. Free on Request as follows: "On the Making of Books" by J. M. Dent; "The Story of Everyman" by J. M. Dent; "Literature and Religion" by Ernest Rhys; "Historical Novels" by Ernest Rhys; "The Great Biographers and Letter Writers" by Ernest Rhys; "Poets and Playwrights" by Ernest Rhys.

IT IS generally accepted that the modern world began with the Renaissance; that its main-spring was the popularization of knowledge; and that the printing press was the means to the end of the emancipation of the masses from the ignorance which had resulted in their oppression. The automobile was first a toy, a luxury, but as it became a necessity, the Ford car was invented, enabling beggars to ride because even the poor man's time was now too valuable to permit of slower modes of transit. Mr. Orcutt, in "The Quest of the Perfect Book," has stated that the early printers of Italy, while seeing a sure market because the printed book was cheaper than the hand-written one, were hampered because the wealthy and the great, trying to suppress the spread of knowledge, poured scorn on the printed book as inartistic. The master-printers of the last four centuries have struggled with the problem with varying success; but, in view of universal, free and compulsory education in all civilized countries, and the imminent spread of these privileges to the rest of the earth, the book is now a necessity; and we must have it, and have it cheap, whether artistically printed or not.

Formerly I have spoken of the service rendered by "The Modern Library"; and there are dozens of series of cheaply printed books in circulation to-day, whose millions of patrons form a university vast enough to astound those prophets of the Renaissance who realized the revolution printing was then inaugurating. We all love beautiful, expensively made books, but how many of us could have afforded any wide explorations into the world's library had the cheap reprint not been available? Of these series, "Everyman" best illustrates the triumph over problems of mechanics and costs, of the need of modern men for books.



129. CRIME AND DETECTION Edited by E. M. Wright. The response to our mention of "Ghosts" causes us to include its companion volume in "The World's Classics." The author apologizes for ignoring American fiction of this kind except for "Murders in the Rue Morgue" and "The Purloined Letter", both by Poe. The other stories in the volume are: "The Adventure of the Red Headed League" by A. Conan Doyle; "The Stowaway Came Mystery" by Arthur Morrison; "The Case of Oscar Brodski" by Austin Freeman; "The New Jersey Sphinx" by G. K. Chesterton; "The Business Minister" by H. C. Bailey; "A Costume Piece" by E. W. Hornung; "On Green Paper" and "The Face of the Corpse", both by Barry Pain. Of the twelve, there is one story of crime without detection, and two of detection without crime. There might have been a much wider range, and greater variety. However, the collection is good enough, in its way, and worth the 60c it costs. Published by Gundy, Toronto.

because it is the most amply illustrated of all such series. Its 800 titles cover, roughly, the most popular and most highly reputed books of all countries and all centuries; 200 further titles are being added as fast as they can be turned out; and while this completes the program the publishers are now committed to, I have no doubt of the titles far exceeding the 1,000 mark within the next 25 years. Priced from 55c to \$1, they are within the reach of all; and the millions of copies sold indicate their fitness for the purpose for which they were designed. Just prior to the war, one annual order from an Oriental distributing house was for upwards of a million copies. Canada is now absorbing these books at the rate of 130,000 copies a year, beside which the records of the "best sellers" of the period are poor.

Finally the circle, starting with the art of the Renaissance, closes full upon itself in this series; because the problem of competent and artistic manufacture has been solved by the popularity of the low-priced product, resulting in a commercial success making easily possible the command of the best talent. Thus the names of Andrew Lang, Ernest Rhys, George Sainsbury, Aubrey Beardsley and Arthur Rackham, occur to one immediately as among the foremost scholars and artists of our time, who have been engaged in the preparation of "Everyman" books. For those with full purses more expensive and handsome editions of the classics are waiting; but it is plain that the

present-day desire of the common man for culture will not wait until we are all millionaires; and it is only fair to point out that with large enough turn-over, it is possible for a lower priced book actually to contain better materials and workmanship than a higher priced one that will have only a fraction of the cheaper one's circulation.

These thoughts are prompted partly by perusal of the six pamphlets listed above containing a brief history of the romantic development of the series, but more from a sense of obligation to acknowledge a gratitude which thousands of persons of my age feel for the privilege of purchasing decently printed copies of the classics at a time when our incomes would not have allowed us to patronize more expensive editions. This was the time when, our formal educations just completed, our earning capacities were at their lowest, our desire for mental stimulus strongest, and our youth ensured our profiting most fully by the good reading "Everyman" offered. The public libraries do a great educative work; but to get the most out of a book, one must own it and live with it, and not have his reading hampered by the fact that he must return the book Friday.

HEREDITY, OR WHAT?

"Adam's Daughter" by John Carruthers; Nelson, Toronto; 320 pages; \$2.

JUST what the author intended to do with this novel is anything but plain; and it may be doubted whether he himself was very clear about it. In the first place, there are two stories—the bare, sordid and melodramatic life of Adam Brookfield, and his daughter Jenny's fumbling with a lot of modern ideas in the hope of finding a philosophy by which to steer her life. The father's life is meagre and repulsive; the daughter's has no plot or plan at all; she is just a young woman at college, toying with ideas that still remain mildly radical; and there is a marked absence of anything happening—she falls rather easily and unaccountably in and out of love with a couple of men, and that is all.

From the dialogues fastened upon Jenny, one might infer that the author was using her as a mouthpiece to do a little experimental preaching on behalf of liberality of thought; and yet the obvious hedgings and hesitations to commit himself seem to indicate that he is not very sure of what he does think. There is also some justification for believing that the author found Jenny's mental states lacking in drama, and so aimed on to make a story, the distressing events of her father's life. Father and daughter have little to do with one another in the book; so obviously he was not introduced for interaction. Their stories are so distinct as hardly to impinge on each other. Or, just possibly, the author may intend this as a study in heredity; but, if so, he certainly fails, since it is nowhere shown why or how the nature of Jenny bore any relation to her father's character or actions.

The story is pretty well written and in spots interesting, but it seems to lack coherence and point.

Adam Brookfield was a failure—reason not assigned. After his university course, he taught in a small north-midland town in England, and never got the expected call to teach at Oxford. He had carnal dealings with a peasant girl of easy virtue. Later, he married and had two children. Agnes Yarwood, the aforesaid peasant, came to work as a servant in his house; and after his wife's death continued there as housekeeper, blackmailing Adam mercilessly—a horrid woman and a weak man. Finally, after the children had grown up, the timid Adam could not stand her any longer, and shot her and himself; and at the inquest the children learned of his early indiscretion. A disappointed man, he yet alienates the reader's sympathy by fearing the consequences of dismissing Agnes.

Of Jenny, there is less to tell. She went to college, heard some current talk about morality and so forth, felt rather enthusiastic about the new way of looking at things, had a passionate interlude with one man, and thought that she was in love with a couple of others—maybe—and wound up doing settlement work stoically in London, evidently facing a spinster's life of service.

It is hard to have convictions, or arrive at conclusions, about a book in itself so inconclusive.

William Arthur Adams



When a great express company buys trucks



A remarkable variety of trailer types behind the McCormick-Deering Industrial Tractor haul loads around manufacturing plants, railroad yards, etc.



Canadian Pacific, Canadian National, and 45 other railroads, express companies, public utilities, steamship lines and city railways operate Internationals on this continent.



The International Harvester line includes trucks ranging from 3 1/2-ton to 5-ton capacities, Motor Coaches, and McCormick-Deering Industrial Tractors.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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Arthur Mortimer, who wrote "Pagan Mother," (published by Doran) was born in London, was partly educated at Marlborough, then took up medical studies at St. Thomas' Hospital, but, disliking the work, left and went on the stage. He played for twelve years in London and in the provinces, appearing with Sir Forbes Robertson, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Lillie Langtry, and many others. In 1906 he left the stage and settled on the Jersey coast, where he interests himself in horticulture, growing flowers for the Covent Garden Market.



Hasty comment, pertinent and impertinent

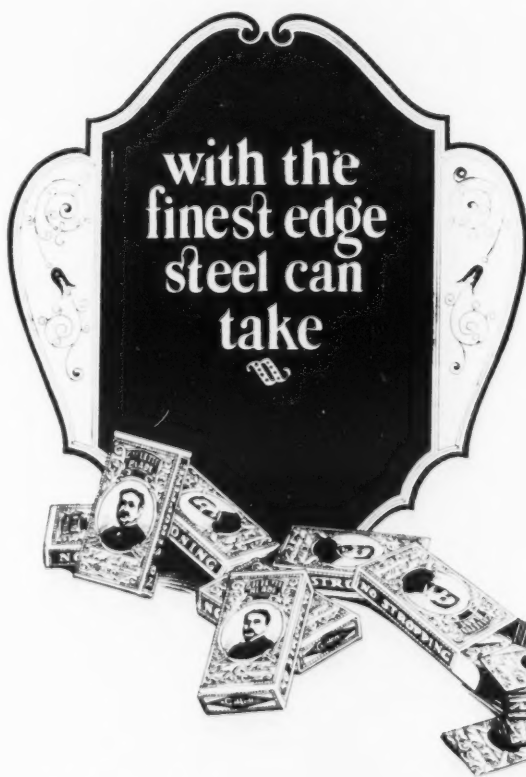
"Palmerston" by Philip Guedalla (Oxford, Toronto, \$5). Here is another brilliant biography, full of dramatic wit and "human interest." Opinions vary as to its historical worth, some authorities claiming that the author has been too much dominated by his subject, too close to him to judge the value of his public acts, and too ready to accept his own valuation of himself. However that may be, the book is enjoying a perfectly understandable vogue, created because of the moving and speaking likeness of Queen Victoria's first favorite Prime Minister. The insert of a facsimile letter from Lord Palmerston to Lord Lansdowne is one of the means used in bringing the statesman near and making him real.

"Web of Steel" by the Cyrus Townsend Bradsy, Father and Son (Allen, Toronto, \$1). Reprint of a novel popular on its appearance in 1916, which is built around an engineering disaster similar to that of the Quebec Bridge in 1907. It is advertised as a book by men, about men, and for men. One of the noteworthy things about it is that the younger Brady is a civil engineer by profession, and the authors consequently know what they are talking about on the technical side.

"Eating Vitamins" by C. Houston Goudiss (Funk & Wagnalls, New York, \$1.50). This is a short, non-technical book in dietetics by an authority on nutrition. It contains many helpful menus and recipes. There are lists of all the commoner foods, with notes as to vitamin content, and even photographs of tomatoes, cabbages, and things to impress the reader with what is healthy food and what is not.

"The Way of Romance" by Vivian Gilbert (Allen, Toronto, \$2). Young English aristocrat leaves England to

(Continued on page 16)



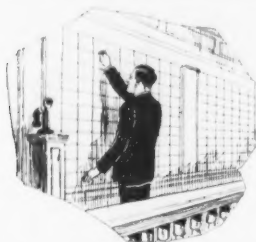
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The De Luxe Package
Thirty blades (60 keenest shaving edges.) The finest means science can devise for a truly perfect shave. Quality safeguarded by the most careful preparation, selection and inspection.

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Lionel Rawlinson Limited

Makers of Distinctive Hand-Made Furniture

Showroom: 647-649 Yonge St. TORONTO.

Galsworthy's "Loyalties" At Empire

John Galsworthy's "Loyalties" remains one of his most popular plays as it is being continually made evident by the number of its revivals. It is based on the conflict of various codes of honor in society and has been written in a deeply serious and thoughtful vein. It is probable that its element of mystery heightens its appeal for the average playgoer, but sight must not be lost of the intelligence of its satire on human affairs. The play opens with a house-party and the announcement by the host of the disappearance of a thousand pounds. Everyone is suspected and the reaction of the various guests to the suspicion furnishes the drama. Galsworthy is a keen and sober student of life and he probes its various departments keenly analytical and without preconceived ideas. "Loyalties" is not only a splendid contribution to the theatre, but also to literature.

The performance given by the English players at the Empire is one of their most finished this season. Two newcomers, Miss Beth Daley and Mr. George Le Guere, distinguish themselves in leading roles, and the remainder of the company gives eminently satisfactory support. And it is noteworthy that on the first night the production ran with a smoothness surprising when one considers the difficulties of stock companies in preparing a new play each week.

FEW musical offerings of the current season have come to town more auspiciously than the Messrs. Schubert's latest production, "Katja," which opens a week's engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre Monday night.

"Katja" is said to be a splendid concoction of wit, beauty and fine songs. It has a book by that celebrated London author, Frederick Lonsdale, whose "On Approval" was another notable success of the present season, and whose "Spring Cleaning" and "The Last of Mrs. Chynoweth" are still to be played on the road in this country. Mr. Lonsdale spent several weeks here before writing "Katja" with a view of getting the American angle on musical comedies.

Madeline Collins, the well-known English leading lady, plays the title role of "Katja" and Leonard Colley, also an Englishman, plays the leading male role opposite Miss Collins. Louis Preston, chief feminine fun maker, will be recalled here for the hit she made in the original company of "Lottie the 14th." She has an excellent light operatic voice and a delicious sense of humor.

Jack Sheehan, playing opposite her, comes to the musical comedy field via vaudeville.

The chorus is said to have exceptional voices combined with the necessary youth and dancing ability.

The lyrics of the piece were written by Harry Graham, and the music by Jean Gilbert.

Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer dead, Through which the living Homer begged his bread.

The King's Title

MUCH interest has been aroused over the proposal put forward by the Imperial Conference to effect an alteration in the King's title. The present title of His Majesty as "George V., by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas; King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was handed down from his father, Edward VII., who was accorded the title in 1901 under the Royal Titles Act of that date. The proposal is that the phrase "United Kingdom" should be dropped, and the word "and" between Great Britain and Ireland omitted, thus emphasizing the status of Ireland as being equivalent to that of the "British Dominions beyond the seas." The inclusion of Ireland in the King's title was first brought about at the time of the union in 1801, and George III. adopted the same title as that later accorded to Edward VII. with the exception of the words "Emperor of India." Henry VIII. was the first King to make changes in the Royal title in relation to Ireland. Prior to his reign the Kings of England had been known also as Lords of Ireland. Henry altered this title to King of Ireland. It was also during his reign that the Pope, Leo X., conferred upon the Kings of England the style of Defender of the Faith, which has been incorporated in the Royal title ever since that time. The style "Great Britain" was adopted by Queen Anne in 1707 at the time of the union of England with Scotland. It is recognized that the old name had become a misnomer since the entry of the Irish Free State as a Dominion. People are asking, however, where Northern Ireland finds itself in the new title as

it can hardly be described as a part of Great Britain. The phrase "United Kingdom" will no longer be used, and presumably it will disappear in due course from all official documents, including Treasury Notes.

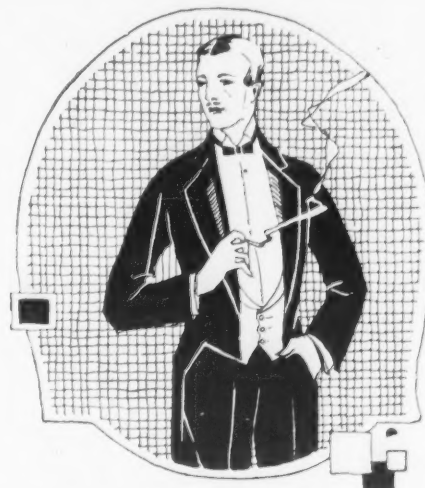
Racing up Monument

THE feat of a young Billingsgate fish salesman who ran a hundred yards from his place of work in Lower Thames Street to the Monument, up the three hundred and forty-five steps, round the cupola and back again in three minutes, fifty seconds, recalls the fact that the Monument has been the centre of some very curious exploits. In the early eighteenth century a sailor slid down a rope from the top of the Three Tuns Tavern, in Gracechurch Street. In a newspaper of August 22nd, 1827, there appeared the following advertisement:

"Incredible as it may appear, a person will attend at the Monument and will, for the sum of £2,300, undertake to jump clear of the said monument, and in coming down will drink some beer and eat a cake, act some trapeze, shorten and make sail, and bring ship safe to anchor. As soon as the sum stated is collected the performance will take place."

Correction

MURPHY & ORR, LTD., of Belfast, Ireland, wish to inform our readers who replied to an advertisement of theirs in SATURDAY NIGHT, in which a list of articles was arranged under the heading "Special \$2.50 Articles of Irish Linen," that the price stated applied to the items mentioned individually, and did not cover the complete series of materials under that heading. They regret the inconvenience caused through misinterpretation of the advertisement and offer their sincere apologies.



The Martyrdom of Wearing Full Dress

Why is it so many men refuse point blank to get into evening dress. Nine times out of ten it's because their dress shirts are uncomfortable — due to improper laundering.

Phone us and do away with laundry troubles. We have special equipment for handling dress shirts perfectly.

Main 7486

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY LIMITED

"We Know How"

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THERE are no yearly or periodic Lincoln models: The Lincoln has reached such a state of development that drastic changes are neither necessary nor desirable.

Whenever it is possible to achieve an improvement in the Lincoln, it is made interchangeable with previous design.

Thus the Lincoln owner is permanently protected against the artificial depreciation that invariably results from an announcement of new models.

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RENOWNED for its orange and citrus plantations—its miles of beautiful beaches bathed in glorious sunshine—its opportunities for outdoor sport of every description—marvellous golf links and motor roads—its splendid fishing and hunting. Florida is an ideal district in which to fully enjoy your winter vacation. There are numerous tourist resorts—hundreds of excellent hotels famous for their appointments. Southern hospitality and cuisine.

Convenient connections via Canadian Pacific with through trains for principal Florida resorts.

Full information from CITY TICKET OFFICE, King and Yonge Sts., Toronto. Telephone: ELgin 1261.

Canadian Pacific Express Cheques good the world over.

Travel

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THE COMMONWEALTH LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

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New Business Issued 1926 \$3,028,828
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Gain in New Insurance Issued 39%
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At Bradford Richmond
Proprietor, Manager

At Pennsylvania Ave.—finest section of Boardwalk

Marlborough-Blenheim

"The House with the Home Atmosphere"

Both American and European Plans

Central Location with two blocks of Ocean Front

ATLANTIC CITY

is attractive in WINTER and SPRING because
it affords its visitors at all times

HEALTH, REST AND RECREATION

Golf, Horseback Riding, Roller Chairs, Piers, Theatres,
Movies and countless other amusements

Ownership Management Josiah White & Sons Co.

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Albemarle Park
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This charming English Inn holds a
warm place in the hearts of cultivated
people everywhere. One of those
"wholly satisfying" places found once
in a while and never forgotten. Open
the year round for pleasure and sport
exclusively. Horseback riding. Finest
of motor roads. All other sports.

Through Sleeping Car Service Daily from New York

Perfect Golf in a Perfect Climate

Finest golf green courses—The New Asheville, the Baltimore
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In America — An English Inn!

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Travel in Luxury to EUROPE

Canadian Pacific liners offer
you sumptuous accommodation,
perfect cuisine and attentive
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Enjoy a Pinehurst April

In the gorgeous splendor of a Pinehurst April,
you can enjoy outdoors at its best. Dogwood,
peach-blossoms, and mocking birds are in
their gayest mood.

Tune up your golf game in these beautiful
surroundings and be able to start off in mid-
season form when North-
ern courses open.

Enjoy tempting menus and
luxury of service at the Carolina,
New Holly Inn, and Berkshire.
Immediate reservations suggested.
Illustrated booklet on request.
Address: General Office, Pine-
hurst, North Carolina.

Pinehurst

NORTH CAROLINA

Tournaments of National Interest:

Golf—25th Annual United North and South
Open Championship, March 21, April 1, 4th
Annual Team Match, Pinehurst vs. Florida,
April 2, 27th Annual United North and South
Amateur Championship, April 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17th Annual Mid-
Atlantic Amateur Championship, April 18,
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27th Annual
United North and South Amateur Handicap
Championship, April 28, 29, 30, 1st Annual
PENNIS—9th Annual United North and
South Tournament, April 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28,
29, 30, 1st Annual Informal Round Robin
Tournament, April 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,



One after another the frontiers
dissolve and the inaccessible places
are opened up by the advance of
the Iron Horse. Now comes the
announcement by the Union Pacific
Railroad that Death Valley, Cali-
fornia, over 300 feet below sea level
and the deepest depression in the
United States, is now accessible to
the public.

It is not generally known that
this valley, that figures in many
historic and tragic events in the
pioneer days, is one of the most
beautiful and colorful regions in the
world, and that it has now been made
accessible by motor tours and habit-
able with hotels offering the luxuries
of strictly modern accommodations.

Noted for summer temperatures
higher than any others known (137

degrees in the shade in August).
Death Valley has from October to
the middle of May a delightful
climate. It has then, as at all times,
grandeur of form and coloring and a
great variety of interesting features.

Prior to 1850 Death Valley was
unintentionally known and visited by a
number of desert nomads, white men
who usually for one reason or
another wished to live in seclusion
far from sheriffs and courts. But its
history may be said to begin in 1850,
when it received its name.

In that year a party of emigrants,
California-bound, left the main travel-
led trail at Salt Lake City, probably
in the vicinity of what is now Pioche,
striking for Cajon Pass through the
San Bernardino Mountains. Seeking
a still shorter route, they turned
through the Pahranagat Mountains
and reached Ash Meadows on the
Amargosa Desert east of the Funeral
Range.

Westward from that oasis their
difficulties increased appallingly.
When they had toiled to the jagged
summit of the Funeral Mountains,
they looked down into what is now
called Death Valley, looked on those
winding, blistered salt marshes that
gleamed in the burning sunlight like
a cool river. With ropes and chains
they laboriously got their cattle and
wagons down the mountain sides—
and passed a sleepless, waterless
night.

Next day began the terrifying trek
across Death Valley. When the full
fury of the sun heated the sandy
furnace and the treacherous salt
marshes to possibly 140 degrees, the
trek became a panic. Wagons and
cattle were abandoned. Groups spread
out along the base of the Panamints,
seeking with despairing frenzy for
water or escape from the inferno. Of
thirty emigrants about a dozen got
through the gap now called Emigrant
Wash, found sweet water and
survived.

Among the survivors was a man
named Bennett, who, as he stumbled
to a spring, found a ledge of pure
silver; he broke off a piece and
when he reached civilization, had it
made into a rifle sight.

Thus arose the legend of the
Gunsight Land which lured many
prospectors into Death Valley. In
1860 came Dr. S. C. George, who
found and buried several skeletons of
the first emigrant party. In the same
year another prospecting party under
Dr. Darwin French found wagons,
guns, cooking utensils, children's toys,
lying where they had been abandoned
ten years before.

About 1870, the hunt for Gunsight
was resumed. A camp sprang up in
the Panamints in 1873 and brought
its rush of prospectors. Then there
is the story of Rhyolite, once a
mining town of 10,000, which stands
in the desert to-day, with its bank and
church and other buildings looking
at a distance as though they were
intact, but with altogether but a
single inhabitant, a prospector who
refuses to lose faith.

Lost mines of fabulous richness
are still awaiting rediscovery and

the Breylog's butte of gold is just
over the range—somewhere if one
cares to credit the desert prospector,
trying to entice the "tenderfoot" into
grubstaking him. A number of graves
may be seen, close to the roads
traversed by the Death Valley Tour.
Death Valley still has its mystery
and its thrills.

The standard tour into Death
Valley is a two-day side trip from
the Main Line of the Union Pacific
and people bound for California will
find that it will add immensely to the
pleasure of their trip.

A. T. S. Hulson, P.Q. Application
for scholars' commutation tickets
should be made to the secretary,
Canadian Passengers' Association
Montreal.



Mr. and Mrs. Leonard E. Porter, of Toronto, tobogganning at Funchal, Madeira.

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Agents in the Canadian Provinces and U.S.A.
Hastings St., West Vancouver, B.C.

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beautifully furnished, spacious
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mostly with tiled baths, all with
running water. Meals table d'hôte or
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summer sports and summer whites the or-
der every day.

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in St. George's, the last word in modern hotel com-
fort. Enjoy the charms of the Old World amidst the
comforts of the new.

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Reduced all year tourist fares, long limit, stop
over privileges and choice of many desirable
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You are sure of an interesting holiday if on your
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5 trains Daily including
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step aboard one of the five famous Santa Fe cross-
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est of the Santa Fe California trains. Only two busi-
ness days on the way.

\$10.00 extra fare from Chicago and \$8.00 from
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charming refinement it is unparalleled in the world
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Fred Harvey Club and Dining car service sets the
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You will want to take the Indian-detour—by
Harveycar through the land of prehistoric America.
Also stop at Grand Canyon.

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To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.

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S. S. Chaleur Mar. 25

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.

HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM

GUELPH, ONTARIO



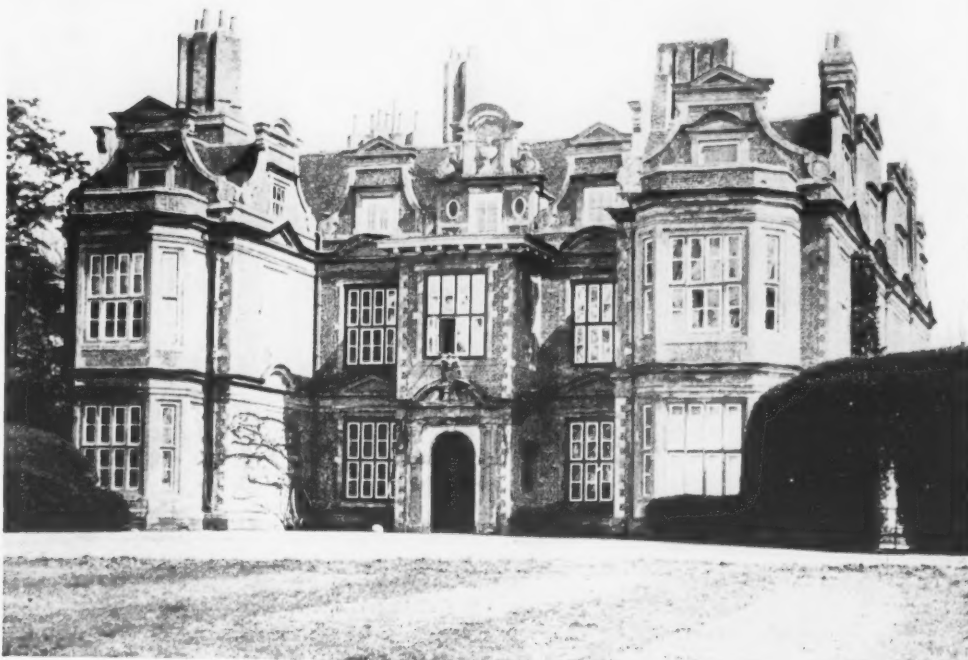
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It is the Tuller
For Value
Facing Grand Circus Park,
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pleasant rooms, \$2.50 and up.
Ward B. James, Manager.
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First-aid
Whether skin is broken or
bruised or muscles tired,
Apply a few drops of
Absorbine. It is the best
antiseptic and liniment. Safe,
of pleasant odor, cannot
stain. Keep handy. \$1.25 at
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THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

For Splitting Headaches
Rub your throbbing forehead
with comforting, refreshing
BAUME BENGUE. It removes
the congestion and brings
nothing but relief at once. There's
nothing like it for every ache
and pain. Used for quick relief
by millions of sufferers for over
thirty years.
Say "Ben Gue!" to
your druggist.
BAUME BENGUE
(ANALGESIQUE)
The Original Baume
\$1.00
For Free Sample
Send lib. to cover
cost of packing and
mailing:
The Licensing Miles
Co. Ltd., Montreal.



FIGHT TO SAVE HISTORIC HOUSE
Swakeleys, the 17th century country house at Uxbridge, England, which is mentioned in Pepys' Diary, may share the fate of Newstead Abbey—home of Lord Byron—and be converted into flats if sufficient support for the scheme is forthcoming. Otherwise it is threatened with destruction. Swakeleys was erected by Sir Edmund Wright, a former Lord Mayor of London, and Pepys, describing a visit, says "the window cases, door cases and chimneys of all the house are marble."

A Flying Holiday
AVIATION will soon rival motor-
ing as the pastime of the well-
to-do. Thus, a party of four, con-
sisting of Lord and Lady New-
borough, their daughter and a niece,
made a jaunt by air on Sunday as a
variant from the usual motor trip.
Hiring a special Napier Vulcan air
liner from Imperial Airways, and
piloted by Captain G. P. Olley, they
left Croydon Aerodrome at 12.30 p.m.
and descended at 2 p.m. for lunch in
Ostend. After lunch they again enter-
ed the car and flew to Brussels, where
they had tea. Then the party flew
back to London, arriving in time for
dinner. Similarly, Lieutenant-Colonel
Sir John Rhodes, a member of the
London Aeroplane Club, has just re-
turned from a four days' flying holi-
day in a D.H. "Moth" machine, dur-
ing which he covered 792 miles at
an average cost of 2.48d per mile.
The journey was undertaken partly
as a holiday and partly with the object
of determining the running costs of
these "baby" machines at ordinary
cruising speeds, and it was one which
could have been accomplished by any
flying club member with a certificate.
The petrol consumption was 3.9 gal-
lons per hour flown, the average
speed was 52 miles an hour, and the
total time in the air 15½ hours. From
the private owner's point of view,
what struck Sir John as being wanted
most was more aerodromes, and he
suggested that the municipal authori-
ties of the larger towns should pro-
vide landing places as close as prac-
ticable to their towns. This is being
done in Germany. Another need was
for more ground signs for the guid-
ance of the private owner. The jour-
ney showed that at present the chief
expense incurred in private flying is
not for the actual running of the
machine, which costs little more than
a motor-car, but the transport of the
people who are flying, from the aero-
drome to the towns it is desired to
visit.

Transplant London Churches

A HEATED controversy has arisen
over the future of the city
churches which the Bishop of London's
Committee has recommended
should be pulled down and the sites
sold. The parishioners have given
their consent, but the City Corpora-
tion is opposing the scheme on the
ground of the historic interest of the
churches. The Bishop and his sup-
porters feel, however, that inasmuch
as the City now largely consists of
business premises, and that 19 of the
46 churches have lost their congrega-
tions, it would be wise to apply their
site values—which are enormous—and
the endowments to Church work
among the suburban residents. The
opponents to the scheme contend that
it would be an act of vandalism to
remove the churches, and that the
people in the suburbs should bear the
cost of providing their own places of
worship. A year or two ago, when
the scheme was first mooted, the
Agent-General of Newfoundland sug-
gested that the churches should be
sent to the Overseas Dominions.
Architects are agreed that it would
be a comparatively easy matter to
take them down, number their com-
ponent parts, load the materials upon
ships in the Thames, and then re-
erect them abroad. The Bishop of
London has received applications for
the churches from several Dominions.
One enterprising Canadian commu-
nity, anxious to possess one of the
finest of Wren's churches, inquired as
to whether they might secure St.
Bride's Church, Fleet Street, but this
is not on the disposal list. Other

Canadian churches took up the matter
with Dr. Wilmington-Ingram during
his visit to Canada, and a similar action
is planned in Australia, New Zealand
and other countries during his Empire
tour. The Bishop was inclined to
think that the churches would look
strange if removed from their present
environment, but architects believe
they would gain added dignity and
beauty if re-erected in Canberra,
Wellington, Pretoria or Ottawa.
Swiss sing before they die—twere
no bad thing
Should certain persons die before
they sing.
—Coleridge.

Tools that do a fine job



Simms brushes do a flawless
painting job. You can tell
them by the distinctive
White Band on the handle.

Simms on a brush is a
guarantee of quality.

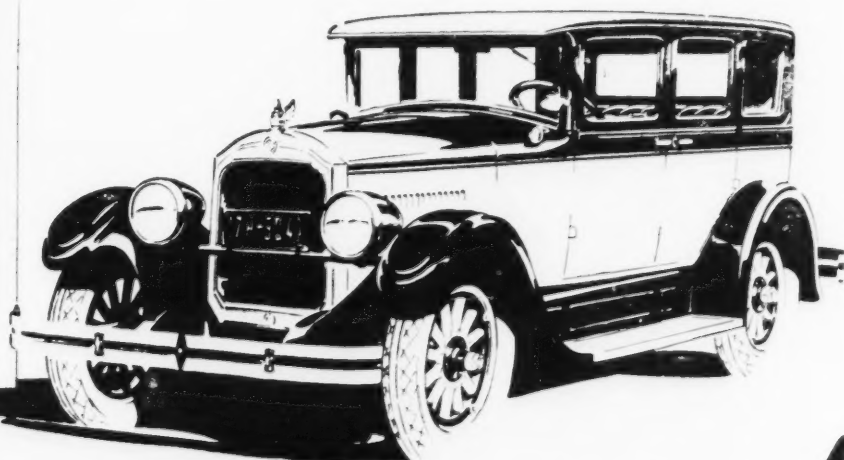
Nabob
The Nabob brush
has a distinctive
White Band on the
handle.
\$3.00

SIMMS
SET IN RUBBER
SIMMS

SAINT JOHN, N.B.

41

BACK of the NEW STAR CAR



EQUIPMENT

BACK of every New Star Car is not
only a comprehensive *Knowledge*
of Canadian motoring require-
ments and the *Skill* to apply that know-
ledge, but there is also the most modern
Equipment with which to convert that
knowledge and skill into a quality auto-
mobile.

The long life of the New Star Car is
partly accounted for by the way in
which the only machine of its kind in
Canada assembles the frame. Under a
25-ton pressure, the rivets are pressed
into place while cold. There is conse-
quently no shrinkage as in the case of
heated rivets and less pressure.

Therefore the frame of a New Star Car,
though consisting of several parts, is
actually one solid piece—a changeless
foundation for the utmost in owner-
service.

To this and similarly superior *Equip-
ment* plus expert workmanship must be
credited the fact that the New Star Car
possesses a quality that cannot be pur-
chased in any other automobile at or
near its price.

Another reason why the New Star Car
is the "Aristocrat" of the low-price
field.

S · T · R · E · N · G · T · H

DURANT MOTORS OF CANADA LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

THE FASTEST OCEAN SERVICE IN THE WORLD

The famous
AQUITANIA
Feb. 4th Feb. 26th Mar. 19th
BERENGARIA
Mar. 12th April 5th April 27th
MAURETANIA
Feb. 21st—Mediterranean Cruise

Three magnificent "floating palaces," known the world over for their speed and luxurious comfort.

The same high character of Cunard service which has made these express liners internationally famous is also responsible for the popularity of the five 20,000-tonners, Laconia, Scythia, Samaria, Carmania and Caronia, with their more moderate rates.

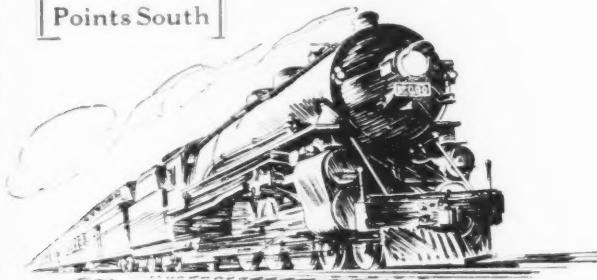
Cunard
LINE

Particulars from
THE ROBERT REED CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, (Phone Edin 3471) 3009 STEAMSHIP AGENT

Lehigh Valley Service

to

New York
Philadelphia
Atlantic City
or
Points South



A **SKIP** New York, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, or Points South may be made conveniently and comfortably over the Lehigh Valley's rock-balled roadbed, equipped with the latest rail and general use of any railroad. Leave for New York Canadian National Railways.

Tickets, reservations, and information at City Ticket Office, Canadian National Railways, or Lehigh Valley Office, 33 King Street W., Toronto, Phone Edin 221-2213.
F. V. Higginbottom, Canadian Passenger Agent

Lehigh Valley Railroad

The Route of The Black Diamond

Commercial Finance Corporation
and Subsidiary Companies Limited

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
President—Charles Bankham Vice-President—Harold R. Frost
Treasurer—V. E. Dymally Secretary—Thos. Leeming
Managing Director—W. de C. O'Grady
Lorne Johnson, P. W. Pearson, M.L.A.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1926

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 307,382.25
Notes Receivable—Customers, less Reserve for Doubtful Notes	1,867,029.32
Accounts Receivable	1,157.34
Total Current Assets	\$2,075,618.91
Prepaid Expenses	1,001.17
Investments	
Mortgages and Loans	\$60,812.04
Real Estate	12,000.00
Office Furniture and Equipment, less Depreciation	72,812.01
Total	\$2,151,471.13
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Notes Payable to Banks—Secured	\$1,335,800.95
Accounts Payable	9,154.91
Reserve for Income Tax, Year 1926	5,282.60
Holdbacks on Customers' Notes Discounted	14,204.41
Dividends Payable	23,892.29
Total Current Liabilities	\$1,388,435.16
Mortgages Payable and Accrued Interest	3,929.96
Unearned Discount	115,574.03
Capital Stock:	
Authorized:	
7 Cumulative Preferred — 14,000 shares of \$100.00 each	\$1,400,000.00
Common—6,000 shares of no par value	
Issued:	
7 Cumulative Preferred—1,507 shares of \$100.00 each on which there has been paid	\$ 339,920.00
Common—6,000 shares of no par value	339,920.00
Surplus	105,045.15
Minority Interest in Capital Stock and Surplus of Standard Agency Ltd.	\$70.89
Total	\$2,151,471.13
Contingent Liabilities—None.	

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the accounts of Commercial Finance Corporation, Limited, and its Subsidiaries (Lehigh Valley Railroad Corporation and Standard Agency, Limited), for the year ended December 31, 1926, and have prepared therefrom the appended Consolidated Balance Sheet, which, in our opinion, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs as at December 31, 1926, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Corporation.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

FEAT MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.



FALKLAND ISLANDS BATTLE MEMORIAL.
The Falkland Islands Battle Memorial, which has been erected at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. It is 32 feet high and stands in Port Stanley Bay, where the English battleships laid in waiting for the coming of the Germans.

Empire Wireless

INTERESTING aspects of the wireless services intended to link the parts of the Empire overseas with Great Britain, were revealed by Mr. John Lee, Controller of the Central Telegraph Office, at Birmingham recently. The services, he explained, would be four in number, linking England with Canada, South Africa, India and Australia, and in each case the service would work in both directions simultaneously. The Canadian service was now open, and already it could be spoken of as a model type of specimen of what the whole of the services ought to be. The English stations for the Canadian service were at Bodmin and Bridgewater, and both transatlantic routes were worked on the "lean" system. The new system differed from all the old systems in the fact that it was worked on wave lengths so directed that they spread gradually, and did not disintegrate over the whole world. Since the Canadian service was opened, there had been "fading" periods, at sunset and sunrise, but, except on the second day, there had been no complete interruption of transmission. It had been possible to work with Montreal at 200 words a minute in both directions simultaneously, but that speed was not being maintained now, largely because there was no immediate need, but also because it was desired that the messages should be received on a machine that printed them in ordinary letters. Mr. Lee did not agree that wireless was going to make cables obsolete—and, indeed, the Cable companies have shown by recent great extensions that they have no fear of this. There were storms in the ether, he pointed out, which no one understood, and he thought it a great spiritual blessing that the new method had placed before mankind things that they did not understand. He confessed that he enjoyed the experience, when his engineering friends were asked to explain etheric storms which interrupted the service, of hearing them say simply, "We don't know". In his opinion, the future of overseas communication lay in a close co-ordination of wireless and cables.

Charleston Popular in London

THE Charleston has conquered London. But its conquest has scarcely been established when it is threatened by another new-comer, also negroed in origin—the "Black Bottom" or "Black Shuffle". The name is derived from the muddy bottom of the Mississippi river, on which negroes used to dance at their work of making bricks. The same invective which greeted the Charleston last winter is now poured out upon the

new invader of the ballroom. One well known West End teacher describes it as a "disgrace", calculated, if it catches on, to destroy the social side of dancing. This stricture is almost sufficient to ensure its ultimate success. For every popular dance, even the waltz, has had to fight at first a chorus of contumely. It cannot be said that the fox-trot has lost its popularity. Both the new dances above-mentioned are indeed danced to fox-trot tunes. But the excessive speed of up-to-date bands has robbed the fox-trot of all those quick step variations which made it a really pretty dance. It has become a monotonous walk. Hence the Charleston has been tamed to permit even the matronly and the elderly, without whom most Terpsichorean professors could not exist, to impart a little pleasant variation to their fox-trot crawl. And the flatfooted twists of the modified Charleston are just as stimulating to high spirited youth as the salutary spasms of its predecessor, while less dangerous to the limbs of those in the immediate vicinity. There are indeed Puritan masters of ceremonies who still ban the Charleston. One such was knocked unconscious the other day by an incensed patron of his "select assembly" whom he had threatened with ejection, and whom he afterwards successfully prosecuted at the police court. But that was in a dingy London suburb. In smart West End clubs the Charleston at present reigns supreme, and its rival is scarcely likely to oust it, this season at least.

German "Frightfulness"

THE "shingle" and the "bob" have had many criticisms, but the latest is the most amusing. A German scientist has declared that it women persist in shearing the tresses that Nature intended to be long, it will lead to "an inversion of the capillary system"; and the hair which women ought to have allowed to sprout freely from their heads will revengefully, have its way and appear as beard or whiskers! This is even worse than the threat of baldness which other "encouraging" scientists have held over us. It will become an untrained person to try conclusions with a scientist; but, surely, if cutting the hair in one place makes it grow in another, modern men should have luxuriant heads of hair, instead of being bald at thirty, as some of them are. The whiskers and beard of Victorian days—and even the moustache—have given place to the clean shave. Yet we do not see our shaven brothers, husbands and fathers controlling with difficulty the culture of a Paderewski or a Swinburne.



MEDICAL MAN AS SCULPTOR

Dr. W. Mills Sheldon, at the height of a successful medical career, fled from New York to Florence to study the art of sculpture, is now holding an exhibition of his works at New Bond Street, London, which has been a complete demonstration. "Spirit of the Air" is the title of the above work, which is but one of many fine achievements.

NOTHING LIKE IT!
THE DELICIOUS ODOR OF SIZZLING SLICES OF
FEARMAN'S
Star Brand
BACON

—what a pleasant breakfast table greeting. Serve this famous bacon every morning. Look for the Star—it assures you of delicious flavor—famous since 1854.

The New Trade Treaty

With Czechoslovakia and

KOH-I-NOOR
The Perfect Pencil

The new trade treaty with Czechoslovakia which became operative January 1st, is of interest to every user of finer pencils in Canada, because—Czechoslovakia is the home of the famous "KOH-I-NOOR" and "MEPHISTO" pencils.

Now with this treaty by which preference is given Canadian products by Czechoslovakia, the goods of that country are in turn entered here under more favorable terms.

This will mean a wider distribution than ever of these pencils and the assurance that they will now be readily obtainable everywhere in Canada.

For information write

A. J. McCRAE, Canadian Representative,
23 Scott Street, Toronto, Ont.

Why Parker Duofold
is ever ready to go!

—as you'll discover
the instant pen point
touches paper

We grind an ink channel between the two nibs of the Parker point. Thus a thin film of ink is always present when the pen is in writing position.

This film of ink also covers the iridium tip just as a drop of water on your finger projects beyond the surface of the skin. It's too small to be easily seen, but big enough to touch the paper ahead of the point. This instantly sets up capillary attraction. So the ink begins to flow the moment you start to write.

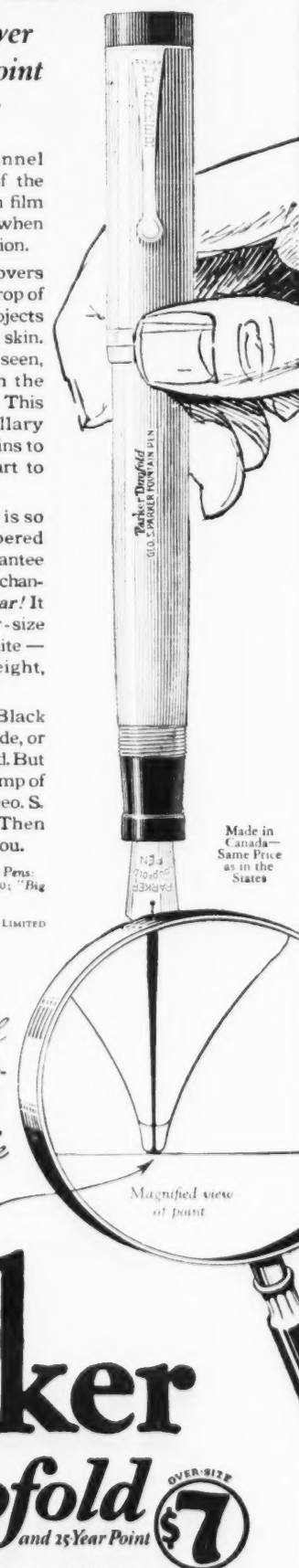
This celebrated point is so strong, so skillfully tempered and ground, that we guarantee it 25 years, not only for mechanical perfection but for wear! It is set in a balanced Over-size barrel, made of Permalloy—Parker's new, light-weight, Non-Breakable material.

Take your choice of Black and Gold, Black-tipped Jade, or Black-tipped Lacquer-Red. But look with care for that stamp of master craftsmanship, "Geo. S. Parker—DUOFOLD." Then imitations can't deceive you.

Parker Duofold Pencils to match the Pens:
Lady Duofold, \$3; Over-size Jr., \$3.50; "Big Brother" Over-size, \$4

THE PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO 3, ONTARIO

When
you write with
Parker Duofold—
first to touch
the paper is the
thin film
of ink



Parker
Duofold
Lucky Curve Feed and 25 Year Point

Duofold Jr. or Lady Duofold, \$5

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NIAGARA SPRAY IN SOLID FORM
A highly decorated lamp post in front of Table Rock house overlooking the horse shoe fall at Niagara.

Pictures and Motors

THE Royal Academy closed recently after a successful season as far as attendance of visitors was concerned, but the number of pictures sold has been distinctly disappointing. At one time, if an artist had a painting hung at the Academy he could count on that work at least finding a purchaser. Nowadays, although we are assured by Sir Joseph Duveen that there is still, even in this country, ample money for the purchase of Old Masters, pictures by modern artists meet with very little demand. A year ago, the Prime Minister was asked to do something to encourage people to buy the work of British artists, but Mr. Baldwin was only able to issue an appeal to the public. It was then pointed out that whereas no Frenchman who was buying pictures for his home would dream of purchasing English pictures, the people of this country show a preference for the work of foreigners. It would appear as though artists, like opera singers and musicians, must bear a foreign name in order to succeed. But the main reason for the hard times experienced by British artists is probably to be sought elsewhere. Not only does the middleclass man of today live in a smaller house than his father, or even in a flat in which works of art would be strangely out of place, but he is inclined to limit his expenditure so that he may indulge in motoring. The advent of the motor-car has also seriously injured the jewellery trade; instead of buying a string of pearls for his wife, a man will present her with a two-seater car. There is continued expense attached to the possession of the car, not the least being the sums spent on week-end jaunts, which leaves little cash for other purposes. Only with the arrival of far more prosperous times will the work of our artists meet with its due appreciation.

English Adopt the Beret

FRENCH schoolboys have worn the "beret" for generations, and found it useful for egg cap, and also for leap frog games as it may be flung a long distance. Another advantage is that it may be rolled up and slipped into the pocket. Only recently, however, has it become known in England, mainly by reason of Jean Borotra wearing it at Wimbledon.

The Prince of Wales has set the seal of fashion on this type of headgear by appearing on the golf course at Biarritz wearing it. It is not stated what style he wore, but it may be taken for granted that, so near the Basque home of the beret, the Prince would wear only the severely correct shape. Since it came to this country the beret has developed fanciful frills and tassels that should not be allowed, and a number of loose caps sold under its name have no right to misquadrade as berets at all. The true beret is woven to shape from a single piece of cloth, and it is crowned in the centre by a stumpy vestigial tail of cloth where the weaving is finished. The color should be black, and in size it should be nearer the skull cap than the Breton "onion-sellers' head covering. Variegated colors and fancy tassels are quite wrong, and would never be tolerated by the conservative Basque peasantry. But it is probably too late to check these aberrations. Berets are worn in England by all sorts of people and on most out-of-door occasions. Sporting motorists have joyfully turned to the beret after enduring the discomforts of fur-trimmed leather flying helmets. The beret had also been adopted by young motor cyclists and other "speed merchants" in imitation of Continental racing motorists, and certainly it is a vast improvement on the reversed cap with the peak at the back. It must be confessed, however, that there is an art in wearing the beret which Englishmen have yet to acquire. It appears incongruous on the heads of staid, middle-aged occupants of motor launches on the river, but since it has become fashionable, we may expect to see it worn indiscriminately by young and old.

Popularizing the Army

OWING to the great success of the Torchlight Tattoos given in the provinces this year, many applications have been made to the British War Office from towns all over the country. It is impossible to accede to all the requests, and the Army Council will have to settle, as a matter of policy, which shall be granted. Wherever possible, the history of the local regiment has been worked in as a pageant, which had added greatly to the attraction of the display from a spectacular point of view, and generally the financial results have been excellent. Sir Charles Harrington, G. O. C. Northern, has been besieged by requests, but will not undertake to make any promises until the training season is finished. It is probable, however, that a great Tattoo will be held in the Newcastle area, where the history of the Northumberland Fusiliers and Durham Light Infantry offers a fine field for a pageant. These stirring military displays have given a fillip to recruiting, especially for Territorial units. London is promised a more thrilling experience even than a Tattoo—nothing less than a series of air raids. These raids have already been carried out in a preliminary way by the Royal Air Force. People have been puzzled by searchlights at night, and sometimes awakened by the roar of engines as aircraft passed overhead. This aerial war has been planned to test London's sky defences. It is sound, practical work both for pilots and for those on the ground who have to operate the anti-aircraft guns and the searchlights. An ingenious type of sound locator is just now being tested. It is infinitely better than anything that was in use during the war, and with the searchlights, forms the eyes and ears of the gunners. The searchlights have

an important part in these operations. The sound locators first ascertain the approximate locality of the "plane, then the searchlights scour the immediate area, sometimes with success and sometimes vainly. In any case, the new method of locating an approaching machine is of immense value.

WINTER CARNIVAL AND ROMANCE IN OLD QUEBEC

Renowned as the greatest winter sports centre of America, for its friendly hospitality, its general spirit of gaiety and joy, Quebec City attracts a host of sports lovers from all parts of the Dominion. An elaborate sports program arranged by the Sports Director at Chateau Frontenac includes every branch of winter pastime such as tobogganing, skiing, bob sledding, snowshoeing, curling, skating, hockey, etc., also several contests in the different activities in which visitors are welcome to participate. The famous Dog Derby over a course of 120 miles takes place this year on Feb. 21, 22, 23.

Rejuvenate in Quebec, stop at the palatial Chateau Frontenac, the hub of sports activities, and join in the general fun and frolic. Excellent Canadian Pacific train service ensures comfort and will be an added pleasure to your visit.

Full particulars and sports program from Canadian Pacific Agents.



Independence for the Business Girl

EVERY office girl looks forward to a future outside her present sphere—her own home—or, perhaps, a business of her own.

She who trusts her future to chance and saves nothing, can never count on independence.

A few dollars saved every pay day soon grow to a substantial sum—build for your future in a Savings Account.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Kelvinator

Cold that keeps

Startling low price

The lowest price for electric refrigeration in our history. Ask the Kelvinator dealer for the price and examine this wonderful new model. Easy payments.

A New Idea in Electric Refrigerator Construction that brings Kelvinator within reach of every home

The Greatest Achievement of this Electric Age

The latest member of the Kelvinator family. Beautiful in design—all-metal exterior—built like a bridge—finished in Kelvinator gray enamel.

Cannot warp. Good for a lifetime. Cork-board insulation—Kelvinator exclusive "Sealtite" construction—impervious to moisture. Every proved device to keep warm air out and cold air in.

Compact—56½ inches high—26½ inches wide—wonderful amount of food storage space—nearly 5 cubic feet—22½ inches deep (exterior) so that you can reach in easily for anything. And it gives you Kelvinator—"cold that keeps"—the finest type of electric refrigeration. The Zone of Kelvinator (40 to 50 degrees) is the Zone of Health.

A source of continual pride to you—and comfort—and convenience—and health—and economy. Ideal for small homes and apartments. Light—easy to move about—to take with you when you move.

Never was so attractive, spacious and useful a cabinet, with electric refrigeration of so high a standard, offered at such a low price. A truly wonderful present for wedding, birthday or anniversary.

A practical saver of money, labor and food. Makes delicious frozen salads and desserts—and plenty of those dainty ice cubes.

Kelvinator costs little more to operate than burning an ordinary electric light continuously in your home. And you can get it for a reasonable down payment and convenient monthly installments.

See the Kelvinator Dealer nearest you about this newest model. You'll find his address in the telephone book. Drop in for a demonstration; learn how easily you can buy one through Refrigeration Discount Corporation Finance Plan, or put a Kelvinator in your present refrigerator. If you investigate you'll Kelvinator.

Kelvinator of Canada, Limited, is represented throughout Canada by a competent sales and service organization. Note the type of responsible local organizations which sponsor this equipment in your city.

KELVINATOR OF CANADA, LTD.
1160 DUNDAS STREET, EAST, LONDON, ONTARIO

MANITOBA'S MUTUAL

SHOWS ANOTHER YEAR OF STEADY PROGRESS

The Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Forty-Third Annual Report

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash Assets	\$ 358,702.80	Reserve for Cash Premiums	\$ 15,000.00
1926 Assessment	33,387.20	Losses Reported but Unadjusted	3,288.45
Balance of Unassessed Premium Notes	830,327.15	SURPLUS ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	1,204,128.70
	\$1,222,417.15		\$1,222,417.15

Insurance Written During 1926 \$22,152,382.00
Increase for the year 1926 \$ 502,741.00
Total Amount Business in Force \$22,655,123.00

STRATTON WHITAKER, Secretary-Manager

E. H. MUIR, President M. G. THURSBURY, Vice-President
A. H. THORPE, Treasurer

This Company has the distinction of giving the greatest amount of protection for the smallest premium charged by any fire insurance Company in Western Canada for a period of forty-three years.

KELVINATOR

NIZER

LEONARD

Kelvinator
The Oldest Domestic Electric Refrigeration



THE BOOKSHELF

better his broken fortunes in New York. Here he has many strange adventures, mostly with some newly rich folk, and Broadway show people; and, as other poor but noble Englishmen have done before him in the United States, he falls in love. The yarn swings along easily and smoothly.

Canada as a National Property (Department of Natural Resources). The latest of these attractively printed booklets is a statement of national assets, made up of statistics, pictures and discussion. The total available minimum water power is shown to be 32,000,000 h.p. with only 4,000,000 at present utilized. The favorable geographical position for international trade is touched on. "This publication was issued primarily for distribution abroad, mainly to British and American business men who are or may be interested in one phase or another of Canadian development, and to educational officers in universities, colleges, etc., through whom a wider and sounder appreciation of Canadian resources and development may be created. A comparatively small Canadian distribution is being made, chiefly to the press and to educational institutions." The Department is getting more active in spreading its educational tidings; the theme of the natural resources of Canada offers limitless scope for the Department's efforts.

The Mad Lover by Richard Connell (Allen, Toronto, 32). This is a very pleasant book. I read it in it. It begins with the hero drunk with alcohol, later we find him drunk with love, and finally he is elated with success, the success of learning to stand on his own feet. A humorous, nice book, most human and very Irish. The author has previously been noted for these volumes of short stories, must look into them as the publisher suggests in the booklet for "The Mad Lover" is a method and merry book, and leaves one in a pleasant frame of mind.

The Jovian Conception by George Gilman (McClelland, Toronto, 32). An exciting story about a fully developed American in British India and a contemporary scientist who met in 1919. The story then goes to the British Empire during a study where they have some success, and in the end they have a very nice book, and leaves one in a pleasant frame of mind.

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Saved from the Waste-Basket

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popularity of "Soundings" indicates a distinct advance in the good taste of the average reader, who doesn't read Conrad and Meredith at all, never has and never will * * * "Victory" and "Chance" were never within a mile of the best-seller class; so my statement about "Soundings" is not as sweeping as Miss Burton has understood it. In fact my reviews of 1925 prove that it was not my own choice of the best novel published that year * * * Thanks for the protest; such are always helpful in clearing up misunderstandings * * * It is hard for me to wear to-day my customary mask of modesty, for greatness has been thrust upon me by reason of the fact that the three-page dedicatory epistle of John Daniel Logan's "A Literary Chameleon" is addressed to me. Considering that the "new estimate of Mr. H. L. Mencken" which forms the body of the brochure, covers only nine pages, the honor of being so prominently connected with this critical abuse or built-on hardly be over-estimated. I should really like the opportunity of talking the situation over with Mr. Mencken before acknowledging the courtesy; but that would not be polite. However, I do wonder what his thoughts are on reading the eulogy of which he is the subject. Certainly, as an example of the Logannian method and style, this work must occupy a unique place, and I shall cherish it because it is the first book ever dedicated to me which also gives some one the hint for the second and because I have Doctor Logan for his tolerant and paternal attitude toward me, dating from the time he skinned me alive in the Canadian Bookman in 1921 for having dared to say a good word for a book of which he was himself part. Now, to return thanks * * * Dear Doc: With your customary jovian disregard of consistency in your harping of bats and bestiality of chapters, you have amazingly dedicated to me a work including an analytic appreciation of Mencken and a letter on "The



HENRY L. MENCKEN
Editor of the "American Mercury" and
critic—literary, social and political.

Parthoon of Canadian Critics," which have small relation with each other. Mencken I shall leave to discuss with his own merits. That you are honest enough to acknowledge the honor done me was undeserved is proven by the fact that out of 18 Canadian critics, ranged "in order of genius and importance," my name appears ninth. I thank you heartily. You are good enough to rank me, syntactically, Hammond, Garvin, MacTavish, Rufus Hathaway, Powell, yourself, H. Charlsworth, myself, Marquis, French, O'Hagan, MacMechan, Pierce, Edgar, Jacob, J. R. Robinson, Bridle and Stant. (Have you never heard of Robertson's? Yet, while you rate me mediocre as a critic, I see you think me something better: "Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, Goethe, Voltaire, Sir Walter Scott were mere authors." Dick Steele, Addison, Dr. Sam Johnson, Goldsmith, Dickens, Thackeray were mere journalists? But George Bernard Shaw and I and you and Henry Louis

Mencken are "Great Writers." Well, that's all right for you, Doc, and me, and Mencken; but don't you suppose Shaw would prefer to see himself classed with Voltaire as "a mere author"? I note also that you say in the next paragraph: "You and S. Morgan Powell and Hector Charlesworth are par excellence the really great critics of Canada. I claim justly, however, to have been 'first' in several literary fields in Canada." * * * Doc, I suspect you have addressed this thing to me in the hopes that I would reprint some of it; and, because you have always been a thorough sport under criticism performed upon you, and because your words are provocative, and because I believe in the salutary effect of candor, I am going to serve, this once, as broadcasting station for your acridous remarks: "The following essay in 'great writing' and 'catalytic criticism' I dedicate to you and couple your name with Mencken's, because I sincerely admire your valiant broadcasting of your cathartic criticism in and from the entrenched centre of indurated philistinism, sabbatarian idiosyncrasy, and diabolical criticism in Canada—namely, Toronto, the 'Old Home Town' of the Chain and Ball Gang of Canadian Critics. . . . And now in Canada abideth Authorship, Journalism, and Criticism. Yet like unto it is Canadian Fiction, uniquely Ralph Connor's and Robert Jehosphat Chrysalis Stead's, which are a menace to Canadian literature. But alone by Canadian Poetry, especially the poetry of Duncan Campbell Scott, Bliss Carman, C. G. D. Roberts, and of Wilson MacDonald (whom Smythe discovered, sponsored, and first acclaimed) shall Canadian authorship and literature be saved!" * * * (You've forgotten Lampman, Doc. You remember in your book you called him "the greatest Canadian poet." Don't think I'm mean, but I really won't stand for your omitting him from the honor roll.)

A Marvel in Lamps

Smooth on the outside

Frosted inside

BY putting the frosting inside, instead of on the outside, a new lamp has been produced. It can be used everywhere with excellent results. Its perfectly smooth surface makes it easy to clean. Because it does not accumulate dirt, it diffuses more light. Pearl-grey in colour.

Ask your dealer to let you see it.



Over three quarters of a million
more people are eating Yeast . .

\$10,000 in prizes
for your experiences

1st Prize \$1,000.00 10 Prizes of \$100.00 each
2nd Prize 500.00 100 Prizes of 25.00 each
3rd Prize 250.00 475 Prizes of 10.00 each

IT is estimated that in the past year over 750,000 more people have started eating Yeast. This makes a total today of one person in every third family in the United States and Canada.

From Coast to Coast men, women and children are ridding themselves of common ailments which this simple food can correct—run down conditions, skin and stomach troubles, constipation.

Read what the three people pictured on this page have written us. We have thousands of such letters of real experiences.

Write us your experience. For the 588 best true stories we will give \$10,000 in cash prizes.

We want your own experience, written freely, naturally, saying quite frankly what Yeast does for you. Your letter will be held in strictest confidence. It cannot and will not be used for advertising unless you care to give us written permission to do so.

Don't let this unusual opportunity to win one of the 588 cash prizes slip away. Save this announcement. Write us before April 1st and follow the rules.

How to win one of 588 prizes

THIS CONTEST is open freely to all who have eaten Fleischmann's Yeast for one month or more prior to the first announcement of this contest, and whose health has been benefited thereby. Employees of The Fleischmann Company alone excepted. Read the rules of the contest carefully. Any story that does not follow these rules will have to be disqualified.

1. Simply write, in not more than 200 words, your story of what Fleischmann's Yeast has done for you.
2. Use white paper of standard size, 8 1/2 x 11. Use only one sheet of paper (both sides, if necessary).
3. Print (do not write) your name, complete address, and date at top of the sheet. Use pen and ink or typewriter.
4. Sign your name at the end of your report. You must also have a witness (someone who knows your report to be accurate) sign his or her name under yours.
5. Mail your report in stamped, sealed envelope to The Fleischmann

Company, P. O. Box 1251, City Hall Station, New York, N. Y. All reports must be in our hands before midnight of April 1, 1927.

6. Prizes will be awarded for the most interesting and convincing reports by a board of impartial judges, none of whom is a member of the Fleischmann Organization.

7. Your photograph is not required and will not influence the decision of the judges, but we shall be glad to have a snapshot of you as interesting evidence of what Fleischmann's Yeast has done for you. Snapshots which you may send cannot be returned.

8. None of the stories received for this contest or the photos you may send will be used for advertising purposes without your written permission.

9. We cannot undertake to return any snapshots or letters or to acknowledge any correspondence relative to the contest. But announcement will be made the latter part of April, by mail, to everyone entering the contest, giving names of prize winners.



"PEOPLE USED to ask me what was the matter—I looked terribly run down. I just so I went hardly anywhere, after doing only a part of my housework I had to lie down and rest before I could finish it. I was pale and thin, lacked all appetite and had frequent dizzy headaches—all due to constipation. One day my mother said, 'Why not try Fleischmann's Yeast?'—she had been helped wonderfully by it herself. Well, I took two cakes a day for two months, and today . . . I eat three hearty meals a day, do all my own work and go everywhere. I feel like a different person."

Mrs. Dan Amnell, Calgary, Alta.

"I AM a Dominion Rifle Shooter and also go in for baseball, hockey and swimming. Perhaps it was due to over-training—at any rate last year I began to be troubled with boils. They started on my arms, then two severe boils came on my neck. One of my friends suggested that I try Fleischmann's Yeast. I started taking two cakes a day in warm water and as the boils disappeared cut down to one. I believe any athlete will find Fleischmann's Yeast most satisfactory in the treatment of boils and as an all around tonic."

Pearl Fortner, London, Ont.



FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST IS
MADE IN CANADA



EAT 3 CAKES of Fleischmann's Yeast every day, one before each meal: plain or on crackers, or fruit juice, water or milk. For constipation drink it in hot water (not scalding) before meals and at bedtime.

Twentieth Lesson (Taken from George Meredith's
"The Shaving of Shagpat").
"For ruin and the deed, prelude to change,
Fear not great beasts, nor eagles when they range
But dread the crawling worm or pismire mean,
Satan selects them, for they are unseen."



SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 19, 1927

Certain Lost Oil Fields of Eastern Canada

Years and Years Ago Extensive Oil Field Existed in Counties of Albert and Westmoreland, New Brunswick of Which Now Only Small Gas Field Remains—Another was Under Bay of Chaleur—Where Has it Gone and Why? — The Mineral Called Albertite

By Louis Simpson

HYDRO-Carbon Oil, (or as it is sometimes misnamed Mineral Oil), in some one of its many fractionations, is used in every Canadian household. It may be purchased as Gasoline or Motor Spirit, as Kerosene or Lamp Oil, as Feed oil, or as one of the many qualities of lubricating oil. It may even be purchased under a more or less fancy name, of a quality which enables its use as a medicine. In some form or other, under its correct name, or under some given name, every Canadian household now finds a use for some sort or quality of Hydro-Carbon oil.

Information concerning certain lost oil fields of Eastern Canada may therefore be of interest. It may not only be of interest but also instructive to learn how Dame Nature has, in the far away past, been so inconsiderate to the citizens of Canada who have settled in or near the Maritime Provinces. Evidence has accumulated that demonstrate that, in the Counties of Albert and Westmoreland, in the Province of New Brunswick, years and years ago, in the parts of those counties that surround the upper waters of the Bay of Fundy, and under those waters, there existed an extensive oil field, rich in high grade hydro-carbon oil, which, in area probably exceeded 500 square miles. Of this large area there remains to-day a small gas field that also yields a small quantity of oil, the area of which is probably only one twentieth of the original area. What has become of the oil, that many years ago was stored in the larger area, is of course known to Dame Nature, but can only be guessed at even by the geologist, the position being aptly described in the old saying, "When doctors disagree, then, who shall decide?"

A SECOND and probably a more extensive oil field existed under the waters of the northern section of the Bay of Chaleur, extending for unknown miles, under the waters of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, approaching, if not touching, Prince Edward Island to the east, the north shore of the Province of New Brunswick to the south and the Gaspe coast to the west.

Most of this area being now under the sea, it is not possible to estimate the probable extent which may have considerably exceeded 1,000 square miles. It will be asked what evidences exist that warrant the assumption that these oil fields did, at one time, exist. Also what became of these large oil deposits and how was it that they became wasted. Whilst the evidence available is not conclusive, it is yet of a sufficiency to warrant the acceptance of certain conclusions. The writing seen upon the wall is plain to read, but it is only of recent years that its meaning has begun to be understood and even today there is much that requires further elucidation. Geologists have noted what is known as the Hillsboro Fault in Albert County, the upended strata of what are known as Indian and Latz Mountains, located to the west of Moncton in Westmoreland County, the vertical beds of oil yielding shale found in the Albert Mines area. These are all evidences of very extensive earth movements in the past. Gas well drilling in the Small Gas Field, left as evidence of what has been, has proven that the geological strata of the Albert Mines (the ground surface of which is only a little more than 100 feet lower than the ground surface of the Gas Field's area) is over 2,000 feet lower in the geological series than are the beds of the Gas Field.

Since the year 1850, the occurrence in the counties of Albert and Westmoreland of a mineral called Albertite (so named after the county of Albert) has been known. For many years this mineral was believed to be a species of coal. The government of the province of New Brunswick insisted that it was coal and that, therefore, they had the right to require, when it was mined, the payment of certain royalties. In this case probably, tempted by the revenue they hope to secure for the province, "the wish was father to the thought". The government's claim was contested. The case passed through the Canadian Courts and was eventually reviewed by the Judicial Council of the House of Lords, which, also, gave judgment that Albertite was coal. It is now admitted that the judgment was incorrect. Albertite is not coal, but is Consolidated Hydro Carbon Oil, i.e., oil that has lost its light fractions and which, under pressure and consequent heat, has become solid. Were Albertite coal, it would be impossible to satisfactorily explain certain peculiar conditions found in all deposits of Albertite, but not found in coal beds. These difficulties disappear when they are considered as being the results of the consolidation of intrusions of hydro-carbon oils.

Technical terms are troublesome to the majority of readers, they will therefore be avoided as far as may be possible. The reader is asked to make himself or herself conversant with the meaning of a few geological terms such as "sediments", "sedimentary", "fissure vein", "faults", etc. It is now understood that whatever the origin may be of the oil producing material contained in oil yielding shales, whether that origin be vegetable, animal or marine, or any combination of any two or of all three, the shale that originally enclosed this oil producing material is of sedimentary origin. Sedimentary formations may be of marine or of fresh water origin, and of the latter there are certain important varieties. It has lately been advanced that the oil found in oil fields is oil that by nature's own distilling processes has been produced from oil yielding shale. This oil having accumulated has been stored in certain strata of rocks, the physical and other conditions of which enable the oil to be stored up, even when such storage develops considerable pressure.

In the country situated around the upper waters of the Bay of Fundy, and more particularly in the County of Albert, many fissure veins of Albertite have been observed, but, up to date, only one vein out of the many, has been found to be of commercial value. The explanation for this being, that, with the sole exception mentioned, no

other vein has been found of wealth sufficient to justify the expenditures required to commence mining fissure veins composed of low priced minerals. It may be asked, why is it, that when one fissure vein has been found of a sufficient width to make the mining not only possible but very profitable, that not one vein out of the many other veins discovered, have been found to be of the necessary width. Professor Hitchcock, some years ago, claimed that Albertite was Consolidated Hydro-Carbon Oil and gave an early hint as to the reasons for the peculiarity of the Albertite vein formation as then and now formed.

DR. WRIGHT of the Dominion Geological Survey, after an examination of the geological features of the Hillsboro District, in which the Albert mine is located, pointed out that the shale beds which lie nearly horizontal when underlying the north section of the Albert Mines property, become almost vertical in the South Section. It is in this South Section that the vein of Albertite occurs. It does not seem to have occurred to either of these scientists that in the above conditions lies the explanation of why the Albertite vein of the Albert Mines was of the width it has proven to be. This portion of the property, known as the Albert Mines, is located in the most westerly part of the valley of the Frederick Brook. The valley has been created by severe erosion. The overburden above the shale, that once existed, has been washed away, leaving only a slight overburden of recent origin. The shale beds when they reach the south side of the valley (at this point the valley lies almost east and west) assume a nearly vertical position. Up to date no explanation that is satisfactory, has been made as to this unusual alteration. The conditions are as follows. When the Albertite vein, which was found in about the centre of this vertical section was mined, the vein was followed to a depth of no less than 1,350 feet and was found to be in shale for that depth. This also is proven by the Dumps of Waste still existing. These Dumps were made during the time the Albertite vein was mined. At the 1,350 foot level the Albertite vein ceased to be Albertite, becoming a mixture composed of particles of Albertite mixed with particles of shale. This mixture is technically called a Breccia. The Breccia was drilled for 100 feet, the Breccia persisting, the mine was closed down. At that time there was no known market in which Breccia could be sold. Those responsible for the management of the property are to blame for not core drilling down until the underlying rock was encountered or at least for 500 feet. Had this been done Canada would have gained much knowledge.

It will be admitted that liquids always choose the course of the least resistance. In this instance, supposing hydro-carbon oil under pressure had been forced to seek an outlet through superincumbent strata, (owing to some one of several possible earth movements), supposing that these oils under great pressure found this place where the shale by a previous earth movement had altered the usual horizontal shale beds into vertical beds, thereby providing the desired course of the least resistance. Is it not common sense to suppose that the bulk of the volume of oil seeking an escape would pass through and up the passage-way nature had thus provided? The creation of small narrow stringers of Albertite is equally easily accounted for. The oil seeking an outlet would hunt out and try every weak spot at the moment of the maximum pressure, but when the pressure was relieved by the finding a vent through the vein at the Albert Mine, these small stringers ceased to be a factor.

Evidence exists that leads to the supposition that the disturbance, that thus partially destroyed the Bay of Fundy oil field, occurred many years subsequent to the laying down of the Albert Mines' Shales. This is proven by the fact that over the shale beds of the Albert Mines, nearer the Bay of Fundy upper waters, the shale beds are covered by beds (several hundred feet in thickness) of conglomerate. The conglomerate has been brought down from the north by the action of glaciers. Above the conglomerate there are beds of limestone—limestone is the creation of marine origin and is laid down under the sea. Above the limestone occur deposits of gypsum, supposed to be the residue left from the evaporation of sea waters. Enclosed in this gypsum are found small deposits of Albertite. The contention is that these small deposits were a result of the eruption of oil which created the Albertite veins. This seems reasonable.

If the above diagnosis be correct, then there have been several severe earth movements, of which the one that turned the horizontal beds of shale into vertical beds and the one that caused the eruption of oil are the most important as regard the results.

In mining the Albertite vein it was found that even the vein faulted to the south. This faulting would occur years after the disturbance that created the vein.

THE earth movements known to have occurred in this district have been many and serious. Considerable difficulty is experienced in correctly reading the unusual geological conditions existing. The quantity of oil thus lost can only be estimated. Fortunately there exists some data. The Albertite mined, from the discovery of Albertite in June, 1851, to the time when mining ceased in 1880, total over 300,000 tons. It is now known that there are other veins of this mineral in the Albert Mines property, the numerous small veins found over the county, whilst not commercial as regards recovery of their contents, yet have to be included in any estimation as to the quantity of oil lost in their formation. For all these veins it would be safe to allow 200,000 tons.

Then there is the Breccia known to underlie the Albert Mines vein and which will probably be found to a greater or lesser degree at the base of all the veins. This Breccia may be calculated at 50 per cent. of the Albertite making 250,000 tons. But as the oil value of the Breccia is only as 90 is to 110, the corrected total is only something over 200,000—so say making a total of 700,000 tons.

During the process of consolidation the oil lost all or nearly all the lighter fractions. This loss may be taken as being 20 per cent. upon the original oil or 25 per cent. upon the consolidated oil, making 175,000 tons. Grand total, 875,000 tons.

Taking 110 gallons of oil for each long ton, this gives a grand total of nearly 100,000,000 Imperial gallons, and this total is reached without making any allowance for a probable large quantity entirely lost by being erupted upon the waters of the Bay of Fundy.

The conditions found on the Bay of Chaleur are some-

Justice Fisher's Fine Tribute to Saturday Night

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO
BOYS vs. THE STAR PRINTING CO., LTD.

—Extract from His Lordship's Charge to the Jury herein.

"Newspapers are a useful and powerful institution in our country, and without them what a tame thing a political contest would be....."

"Newspapers can do an immense amount of good, and also an immense amount of harm. On this subject I am going to digress for a moment to mention a matter which has nothing whatever to do with this case, with a view to emphasizing the usefulness of a newspaper. I do so because of the information I have gained in the Bankruptcy Court. The paper to which I refer is the Toronto Saturday Night. I do not know anything about its politics, and I have no interest in the paper, but to my knowledge it has fearlessly attacked and driven out of the country any number of fraudulent companies and the unscrupulous men connected with them, thereby saving for the people many millions of dollars. As stated, I mention this only to show you the great public service a newspaper does."

Certified to be correct,
Sydney W. Brown,
Official Reporter, S.C.O.

what different to those described as being found in Albert County. Indeed they are only similar in one item, viz., the original strata has been changed from the horizontal to the vertical at some distant period. By a careful examination this is to be seen not only in the beds of the several rivers, but also along the sea shore, at low water. Upon this vertical strata there has been deposited limestone, which are now hills of considerable magnitude. The strata of the limestone hills is horizontal. In certain districts there has been found a mineral which, like the Albertite, has been called coal. It is black. The specific gravity, however, should disillusionize the observant. Much money in the past has been wasted, because of the claim that the mineral was coal.

Evidence would tend to show that this black mineral is only a Fireclay, strongly impregnated with hydro-carbon oil, which afterwards, being subjected to considerable pressure, acquired a brilliant black color. This mineral burns with a blaze when consumed in a hot fire, but the flame lasts but a short time. By analysis the mineral was shown to contain over 80 per cent. of ash, making it quite unsuitable for fuel, even when combusted locally.

In this case as with the Albert Mines, there is no doubt that once there existed an oil field located between the east coast of Prince Edward Island and the north coast of the Bay of Chaleur, and that some great earth movement, by intense pressure, forced the oil out of its storage strata. The oil, in this case, found escape chiefly into the sea. This has happened in modern times in the Gulf of Mexico. The wastage cannot be estimated. It may have been enormous or it may have been considerable.

Read Before You Sign

IN THE course of every day business hundreds of thousands of contracts are signed in Canada. All of these contracts are supposed to be for the mutual advantage of buyer and seller, but too often the buyer signs with only a cursory reading of his contract, depending on his memory of the verbal agreement which preceded it. It is what he signs that counts, and if a number of careless signers do not find themselves afterwards in trouble, it is simply because they are dealing with honest men who try conscientiously to put in the contract what is agreed upon. Canada, however, is not without its quota of high pressure salesmen who are adept at leading their victims to expect one thing, and then giving them a contract which says another thing to sign while they are in the first flush of this expectation. It is not only when dealing with high pressure salesmen that one should read the contract before signing, but every contract should be carefully read and understood before it is signed even when dealing with honest people. There should be no room for misunderstanding afterwards.

A recent and informative article prepared by the National Better Business Bureau of New York City, goes thoroughly into this question. As the law of contract is much the same in the United States as it is in Canada, we reproduce considerable portions of that article here, in the hope that it will be of interest and value to our readers.

Today, most business is conducted on a basis of fair play between buyer and seller. We have with us, however, a small minority in many lines of trade which seeks to unload inferior merchandise by means of shady promises. This minority is not difficult to identify. It is not confined to any one industry or method of selling. Nearly always a careful reading of the contract or agreement will disclose with which type of seller you are negotiating.

Recent investigation by a Better Business Bureau disclosed that a furniture dealer advertised a walnut bedroom suite at an attractive price, displayed a suite as advertised to customers, and then delivered an inferior product.

However, the contract of sale which the customer signed correctly described the furniture which was delivered, even stating that it was second-hand. They carried out the instructions in the contract. Every customer had the same means of self-protection. Few used it. Those who read their contracts learned the type of merchant with whom they were dealing. The rest paid dearly for their haste.

Such an instance is not typical of the furniture trade nor of contract selling generally. It is merely typical of the way in which the indolence or carelessness or haste of many buyers is exploited by a small but dangerous minority of traders. It is not fair to any business to judge the business as a whole by such examples. But when, as is most often the case, the seller is making every effort to deal fairly with the buyer, is there not the more reason for reading the contract carefully in order that no misunderstanding may ensue?

Not long ago a Metropolitan business man, with an earned reputation for shrewdness, complained to a Better Business Bureau that he was about to be sued for a physical culture text which he had never ordered. "I sent in the slip with my name and address out of curiosity," he explained, "because I was interested in the subject, and the next thing I knew I began getting collection letters." He thought he had signed a mere inquiry blank. Investigation disclosed

this man's dashing and well-known signature on a wholly valid order blank and the shipment lying in a corner of his busy office, where it had been deposited for many weeks following the end of the examination period allowed in the agreement. He expects those who deal with him to live up to their obligations. In future, he will read first every piece of paper to which he places his signature.

It is the business of a good salesman to interest you in whatever he has to sell. That is what he is hired to do. He does it in a personal sort of way. He dwells longest upon what seems to him will most interest you. It is his job to show you why you want what he offers. If you are ambitious he may talk about what you can do when you have made your purchase, and he may give very little time to describing merchandise, prices or terms. You may not take it all in when he does mention them. For your protection and his own, the seller who values public goodwill, describes the merchandise, the price and the terms as accurately and fully as he knows how in the body of the contract. It is there for you to read and consider before you sign.

A trustworthy salesman who is serving the best interests of an intelligent employer will not only allow you to read the agreement to which you set your signature, he will invite you to do so. Use this opportunity. Never neglect this simple step toward insuring mutual understanding. And it may save you many a dollar. Read first, and read carefully.

MANY unexpected things can happen when the customer does not read the contract.

A gifted salesman representing a commercial school had an opportunity to address a group of fifty junior accountants. The school markets a course consisting of general business texts, including an outline of the elements of accountancy. For reasons and from motives which are still obscure, the salesman represented the course as instruction in advanced accountancy. He got and held the attention of his audience, aroused interest, stimulated desire. He ended by stating that he had but a few minutes to catch his train. Whereupon thirty-two adult persons, skilled in their calling, signed the contracts which he submitted without reading them. When the texts were delivered they were not as represented by the salesman. They were as represented in the contract. As

READ BEFORE YOU SIGN



WHICH DO YOU DO?
THIS OR THIS

this publication goes to press the differences between the school and its thirty-two customers have not yet been adjusted to the satisfaction of either side. The customers want the school to live up to the representations of the salesman or refund their money. The school wants its customers to live up to the contracts which they signed.

For one salesman like this there are scores who strive to give the customer a correct understanding of the terms and conditions upon which the goods are sold. When you read the contracts which such salesmen present you will find their representations confirmed in the language and over the name of their employers.

The best salesmen today are proud of their integrity, their honesty and their merchandise. They do not pose as philanthropists. They talk about their merchandise and its makers and finally about the terms of the contract. They can afford to let you read the contract carefully because it confirms what they have told you. The marketing solicitor who offers you a bribe of publications "merely for the cost of postage in order to introduce these magazines" or "for advertising purposes" may place a large thumb over the body of the contract in the hope that you will miss the paragraph providing for additional monthly payments. The magazines may be worth all the contract value to him if you read the contract you will probably find that the publisher seeks for such provisions to obfuscate. The printed contract will protect you against the wiles of a cunning potent salesman if you will read it.

THE habit of reading contracts is also a wise and necessary check on unskilful advertising. Intelligent advertisers welcome it because it means a better understanding regarding their product, its price and terms. It prevents episodes like this:

A young woman read an advertisement, saying, "I'll put this new dress in your home. Balance payable at \$2.00 weekly." She went to the store and paid her dollar, signing her contract without reading it. When the store was delivered she learned to her consternation that she had promised to pay an additional \$9.00 on delivery of the dress and that the deferred payment charge was for the balance. True, the advertisement was faulty; ambiguous in effort if not in intent. But the contract stated all of the terms clearly.

Contrast with this the experience of a young woman who saw a standard make of piano advertised at a remarkable price. She visited the store, tried the piano, liked it, said she would buy it. A sales contract was presented for her signature. Contrary to all precedent, she set down on the piano bench and read it. It described an entirely different instrument. Maker, case, serial number—all were different from the one she had examined. She demanded an explanation. Before the end of the day the piano she wanted was delivered at her house for the advertised price by a contrite and apologetic merchant. She read her contract.

Members of various groups are inclined to deplore the heedlessness of those in other groups. Habit, rather than education or occupation, however, seems to be the cause of this matter of reading a contract before signing it. The man to whom this happened graduated with honors from his university and honors have sought him ever since.

It was because of his position on the board of education, said his visitor, that a publisher had determined to present him with its new encyclopedia. The company wanted one man in each community whose opinion really counted to accept a set without cost, merely in order that they might have a local reference. If he didn't think well of the publication, he might say so freely. There was no testimonial to

(Continued on Page 25)



Twentieth Lesson (Taken from George Meredith's "The Shaving of Shagpat").
"For ruin and the deeds prelude change,
Fear not great beasts, nor eagles when they range;
But dread the crawling worm or pismire mean.
Satan selects them, for they are unseen."

YOUR INVESTMENTS

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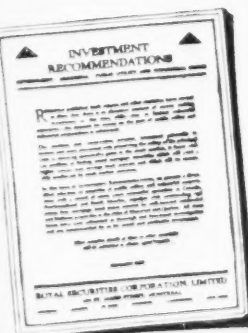
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PERFECTION GLASS COMPANY'S STOCK

Editor Gold and Dross,—

I enclose a copy of circular received from the Perfection Glass Co. Ltd. of Montreal. Since then have had a call from their Mr. Nixon, 309 Dominion Bank Building, endeavoring to interest me in a further purchase of stock, prior to the issue of the bonus.

The figures quoted show wonderful results for the capital and time involved, in fact it looks "too good" to me.

Have you any information on this company? Do you know if any stock is being offered by Montreal brokers and if so, at what price?

"Burlington", Toronto, Ont.

I do not know of any stock being offered by Montreal brokers or by anybody but the Perfection Glass Company, Limited, itself. The Mr. Nixon referred to helped in the selling of the first issue of stock referred to. The circular, signed by Jas. A. Watt, President Perfection Glass Company, Limited, 201 Inspector Street, Montreal, Que., and dated January 27th, states that there is to be an increase in the capital stock of the Company, that this will carry with it a large bonus to the holders of the original shares, and that "this, together with the steady increase in the Company's business and the fact that its shares advanced to \$10, has attracted the attention of large brokerage firms and others who are now anxious to buy these original shares with a view to making a quick turnover." After stating how this new company last summer erected a great factory, in a locality unsited, to take the place of five buildings in which operations had previously proceeded; how business had been so brisk that even this factory had to be extended; and how a factory would have to be built at Windsor, Ontario, as well to build their bullet-proof and unshatterable glass, Mr. Watt states that to take care of this new extension the present capitalization of the Company will have to be increased "as the original shares of the Company have been all sold." But he adds, "Only a few small lots are available in cases where shareholders have been unable to meet their final payments. These lots as far as possible are being placed among the present shareholders." For the benefit of the present shareholders he states that a stock bonus of one hundred per cent. will be paid to the holders of the original shares, where final payments have been made. He says, "It is further proposed to recall the old stock certificates and issue new ones which will be of a form APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE" (which stock exchange is not stated).

The circular says the Company is in a strong position financially, showing an inventory in its warehouses valued at nearly a quarter million dollars, a large bank balance and accounts receivable approaching the hundred thousand dollar mark. This does not include real estate, machinery and equipment, a fleet of trucks, or goodwill as indicated by over fifteen hundred customers and a rating close to half a million dollars. Bank loans today do not exceed \$15,000. And the motive is that all this has been done in one year.

Immediately following your receipt of this growing interest comes Mr. Nixon wanting you to buy more stock before the bonus comes. You do not state the price at which he offered this stock, but in view of the circular let us suppose that it is \$10 a share. Such an advance probably represents an arbitrary advance made by the Company's selling agency as the stock is not traded in on any of the stock exchanges of Canada. The bonus stock will not add one cent to the possessions of those receiving it, for after it is issued there will be exactly the same assets and liabilities and the same income and expenditure. Before paying \$10 for more stock in this Company I would advise you to insist on Mr. Nixon showing you a verified statement of the Company showing the gross sales made by it, the expenditure of making these sales, the overhead expenses, the capitalization authorized and issued, the actual money put into the business as a result of the stock already sold, the working capital position and the return on capital. This data would be very acceptable evidence for any shareholder, and there is no reason why the President should not further increase the confidence of the shareholders in the future of the Company by giving these details if they would have that effect.

I asked the President of the Company for the information outlined in the preceding paragraph, and have just received his reply. In the course of his letter Mr. Watt says: "All the information asked for in your letter will be set forth in a financial statement covering the operations of this Company up to December 31st, which will be submitted to the shareholders at the annual meeting. This statement will be verified by the Auditing Firm of Price, Waterhouse & Company, but will not be completed for some little time, and as all figures are not at hand it would perhaps be unwise to attempt to answer your inquiries until such times as we are in a position to make definite statements and quote exact figures."

I would certainly in your place wait for this statement before making a further investment in the stock at a premium on the issue price.



LT. COLONEL HENRY COCKSHUTT

Former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who was elected a Director of the Royal Trust Company at the annual general meeting on February 8th, at Montreal, Que. Lt. Colonel Cockshutt is President of the Cockshutt Plow Company Limited and the Frost and Wood Company Limited, and a Director of the Bank of Montreal, Canadian Pacific Railway Company and other Companies.

Photo by International Press.



MR. A. B. WOOD
Vice-President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, whose annual statement is reviewed in this issue.
Photo by International Press.

WAIT UNTIL THE CHICKENS ARE HATCHED

W. M., Montreal, Que. I did not make any error in making reply concerning the Red Lake district. The situation on the Smith-Morrison was in mind at the time as being among a number of interesting mining prospects at Red Lake. However, the only definite information at hand which would indicate a mine in the making is that found on the Howey itself. It is just possible the bald observation may have been misinterpreted. I have seen fine specimens from the Smith-Morrison, also from the McIntyre and Dome holdings. However, in no case, apart from the Howey, does there appear to have been consistent average assays obtained. This does not mean that further work will not disclose additional important mines, but that is a matter which remains to be seen.

The newspaper report, from which you quote, is ambiguous and misleading. Why not say: "Should further work uncover gold at Toronto's Union Station, the Hollinger may be eclipsed." The report which you enclose over the name of H. M. Morrison is also ambiguous. It means very little to state that assays show gold content "as high as" \$31 per ton. Indeed, assays might show "as high as" \$100,000 to the ton and not indicate a mine. What is required is knowledge of assays secured from channel samples taken by some competent mining man.

While in Red Lake, I did not visit your property, but I learned from reliable mining men who had been over the claims that the Smith-Morrison is indeed one of the more promising groups "in the prospect stage" in that section. To talk about forty to fifty million dollars in connection with a mining prospect is not in keeping with the attitude of conservative mining men. Reference to the "almost unlimited wealth that has accumulated here, and is only awaiting sufficient funds for development," savors of high-pressure methods, methods which your very promising mining prospect does not appear to need. Could you ever picture the out-standing heads of such mining companies as Hollinger, International Nickel and others referring to "almost unlimited wealth" on a group of mining claims, and estimating or intimating tens of millions of dollars before extensive diamond drilling or underground work?

MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING BONDS

W. S. T., London, Ont. There is a fairly steady demand in Toronto for good accommodation for light manufacturing, and I do not think that a building of the type of the Manufacturers' Building, now in course of erection at the corner of Adelaide and Wilmer Streets, Toronto, should have much difficulty in earning enough to take care of interest payments on the bond issue it secures. The building is well located, being only five minutes' walk from the Union Station, and the financing has been done by the United Bond Company, Limited, of Windsor, Ontario, which has had a successful career to date in financing the construction of various types of buildings. As the United Bond Company guarantees the bonds it sells it is reasonable to suppose that in its own interest it has taken all the precautions that experience suggests as being necessary for the protection of those who buy the bonds which these buildings secure. In the case of the Manufacturers' Building, the United Bond Company estimates the net annual earnings at \$28,800, which would be nearly three times the greatest annual interest charge. Part of the total issue of these bonds matures each year from 1928 on, so that the amount of security behind the remainder naturally increases from year to year. Of course, real estate mortgage bonds do not enjoy as high marketability as do Government, municipal or high-grade public utility and industrial bonds. In other words, they would probably not be so easy to sell at short notice, should you need money suddenly at any time. However, reasonable safety seems to attach to these bonds.

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION CORPORATION

C. G., Chatham, Ont. In our opinion Electric Refrigeration Corporation shares are interesting as a business man's speculative investment at the present market price of around \$35. For the nine months ending September 30th, 1926, the company earned \$4.32 per share as against \$4.09 for the corresponding period of 1925. However, there was a net loss of \$541,367 for taxes and charges for the first fiscal quarter of the new year ending December 31st, 1926, but this is understood to have been due to the usual seasonal decline experienced at that time of the year. In January the directors declared

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A careful review of one's investments at this time of year, is more than usually opportune. Such a review almost invariably results in discovering some profitable exchange, sale, adjustment or possibility of new investment. Then, too, accumulating fund for new investment may be available from:

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4. Bank interest.
5. Stock dividends.
6. Early maturing bonds, etc.

Such funds may be safely and profitably employed and adjustments and exchanges made, at present, to excellent advantage.

We shall be glad to make suggestions as to the betterment of investment lists or to consult with those having investment problems.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today the following dividends were declared:
On the Preference Stock, two per cent. for the half year ended 31st December last.
On the Common Stock, two and one-half per cent. for the quarter ended 31st December last, from railway revenues and Special Income.
Both dividends are payable 1st April next to Stockholders of record at three p.m. on 1st March next.
By order of the Board,
ERNEST ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Montreal, 14th February, 1927.

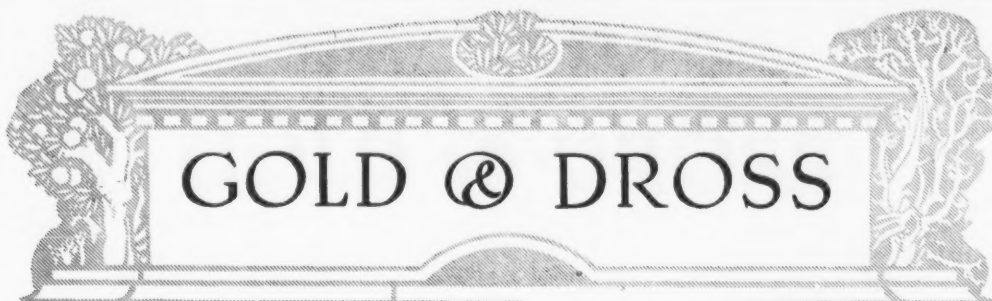
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GOLD @ DROSS

the regular quarterly cash dividend of 50 cents per share, but omitted the stock dividend of 1 1/4%, which had been paid in the three preceding quarters. On the basis of an annual dividend rate of \$2, and the market price of \$35, the yield to investors is thus 5.7%. Current business is believed to be satisfactory and officials of the company predict that new sales records will be made this year. The consolidated balance sheet of December 31st, 1926, showed the company to be well supplied with working capital, current assets exceeding current liabilities by \$6,778,554. The profit and loss surplus of the same date amounted to \$5,770,957, while the indicated total book value, excluding \$765,772 for patents, good-will, etc. but including \$750,000 reserve for contingencies, showed that the equity behind these shares was equal on that date to \$17.50 per share. There is no doubt that iceless refrigeration is here to stay, but this stock and that of other companies in this industry must be considered to have a distinct element of speculation at this stage, as the industry is not yet out of the development stage.

CALEDONIAN REALTIES, LTD.

P. J. Toronto, Ont. The Caledonian Realities Limited was incorporated on Oct. 4, 1911, under Dominion laws and acquired a tract of land comprising 164 acres adjoining Dominion Park in Montreal East. The company subdivided this land into building sites for industrial plants, residences, etc. The disposal of these was undertaken by Findlay and Howard Limited, local real estate agents, which concern was later succeeded by John Findlay Limited. John Findlay is the president of Caledonian Realities Limited. A certain number of lots were disposed of prior to the outbreak of the war, but since 1914 the company's business has been practically at a standstill. We understand that little or no actual business has been done during the intervening period although certain parties have recently entered into negotiations with the company, with a view to acquiring a certain portion of its property to be used as a cemetery. However, strong opposition has developed from holders of other property in the same locality. The opening of new streets in the locality has improved the company's prospects but taxation has increased considerably and the company has found it impossible to meet bond interest and other charges. A general meeting of shareholders was called for Feb. 19th, to consider a project for re-organization.

OTTAWA-MONTREAL POWER BONDS

A. D. Winnipeg, Man.—In our opinion the Ottawa-Montreal Power First Mortgage 6 1/2 per cent. bonds, due June 1st, 1949, have satisfactory investment value. The company was only incorporated in May, 1924, but for the year ending June 30th, 1926, its net earnings amounted to \$166,656, as against \$132,040 for the preceding 14 months, with which to meet fixed charges of \$83,061. Its market is a stable one inasmuch as it supplies light and power to forty municipalities located in the district bordering on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. The Company appears to be ably managed and we regard the prospects for its future progress as good.

CENTRAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS

A. G. Although the Central Public Service Company had a balance remaining of \$432,514 for the twelve months ending August 31st, 1926, after meeting all operating expenses, bond interest and other fixed charges, we consider that there is an element of speculation in the company's 6 per cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, for the reason that although they are a direct obligation of the company, they are only secured by the capital stocks of the Central Utility Company and the Central Gas & Electric Company. The Central Gas and Electric Company has outstanding \$5,500,000 of 6 per cent. bonds which constitute a first lien upon its properties, as well as an issue of \$1,500,000 of 6 per cent. Gold notes which also ranks ahead of the capital stock. As regards the Central Public Utility Company, holdings of this company were sold to the Central Gas & Electric Company in April, 1926. The company now owns 4,500 of 5,000 shares outstanding of the Michigan Water Company as well as the entire second preferred of Central Gas & Electric Company. It would be difficult to determine the market value of these securities as no separate financial statements are published but only a consolidated financial statement embracing all the subsidiaries of the Central Public Service Company. Another fact to consider is that the Central Public Service Company, the Central Gas Company and the Central Public Utility Company were all only incorporated in 1925 and thus have not been long enough in business to demonstrate that their earnings will be sufficient over a period of years to make regular interest payments possible on these bonds. We would class these bonds as a speculative investment for a business man. In other words, we do not think they would be a suitable purchase for you if you want absolute safety.

LONG DISTANCE SELLING OF AMERICAN LEAD COMPANY STOCK

Editor Gold and Dross.—

One of our employees yesterday had a long distance telephone call from Chicago, asking him to purchase stock in the North American Lead Company at the price of \$1.00 per share, and I thought it might interest you and your paper to know that these high-pressure telephone salesmen were invading this part of the country.

The company whose representative phoned is known as the Wall Street Advertiser, La Salle Street, Chicago, and the party who was called had not had any communication with them, so I presume they are using a "suckers' list" for shareholders' names throughout British Columbia.

W. S., Victoria, B. C.
I do not know anything about the "Wall Street Advertiser" of La Salle Street, Chicago, but from your description of its selling methods I should judge it to be a tipster sheet in the class of the "Wall Street Leucoclast" and "Financial Criterion." Using the long distance telephone from Chicago to Victoria, B.C., in an effort to sell North American Lead Company shares at \$1.00 per share is certainly high-pressure work. There is no market at all for this stock that I have heard of. The property is a mere prospect, with one occurring only in narrow streaks. There is very little about the proposition about which to feel optimistic, and I should not think that even the most confirmed optimist would feel like paying \$1.00 per share for this stock, or anything like that figure, as the property has been idle for many years. It is located in Dorian Township, nine miles from Oulmet, a station on the C. P. R. The

mine is named after Ogema, an Indian who discovered the lead on this property about 1890. It was worked for a time by Port Arthur men, who later abandoned it.

POTPOURRI

S. L. G. Belleville, Ont. **IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED** controls the International Petroleum Company, Limited, and is itself controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The company paid a 100% stock dividend in 1915. In 1919 the shares were changed from \$100 par value to \$25 par and again in 1925 from \$25 par to no-par value. In both cases four new shares were issued for each old share. The company does not furnish a financial statement and therefore it is impossible to know just how it stands financially. However, a steady increase in income available for dividends can be inferred from the steady increase in the volume of its dividend distributed. In 1918, the last year in which a financial statement appeared, the company earned \$7,170,686 available for dividends and distributed \$4,800,000. The current dividend rate of 25 cents quarterly, or \$1 a year on the new no-par value shares calls for an annual distribution of approximately \$6,500,000, and is equivalent to \$1 a year on the old \$25 par value stock, on which \$3 was paid in 1924. The company paid an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents in November last, but it was stated that this extra disbursement could not be taken as setting a precedent. A great deal of the company's earnings have been put back into the properties and equipment. The



MR. T. B. MACAULAY
President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
whose splendid performance in 1926 is reviewed in these columns.

company's whole record has been one of increasing prosperity and in my opinion these shares at the present time have considerable attractiveness as an investment for a business man.

J. E. Z. Windsor, Ont. **LAVAL-QUEBEC** has a big acreage, and is financed for a reasonable amount of exploration. The shares are risky, of course, as the property is still in the prospect stage. It is one of those ventures where results may never amount to anything worth while—or where a lucky strike might reasonably enhance the value of the shares.

P. F. R. Crystal Beach, Ont. **TOWACMAC** is a promising speculation. There is considerable ore in sight, and the enterprise appears to have a good future. **AMULET** has a substantial quantity of ore in sight and is assured of production. The ore is in a flat deposit. Other small shoots have been found in vertical position, but are so far limited in size. The recent electrical survey indicated a body of mineralization toward which a diamond drilling campaign is now being directed. If this body should be chalcopryite, it might enhance the value of the stock. Otherwise the shares are selling pretty high.

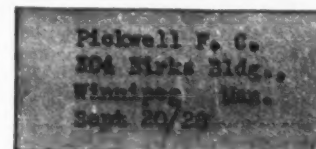
T. C. Ocean Falls, B.C. I do not know of any statistics in existence which would enable us to tell you the average gross profits earned by wholesale grocers. In Eastern Canada in recent years the situation of the wholesale groceries trade has been anything but good. Great inroads were made upon it by the increase in the chain stores business, as some of these chain stores did central buying on a large scale, and were able to undersell the retail grocer, who got most of his groceries from wholesale grocers. There has been a big amalgamation of wholesale grocers in Ontario with the object of making a way against this. Some progress, I think, has been made. The chain grocer, however, is here to stay. I do not know whether the chain grocer would have any particular advantage in a place like British Columbia, where the population is not so great as in Ontario. The chains of grocery stores which have been most successful have been those which had a number in one city, so that all costs of buying and delivering to each of the stores could be cut to a minimum, and all sorts of transactions which usually take place in a grocery store centralized, such as buying in parcels in convenient packages for buying.

W. G., Montreal, N.B. **ORIOLE GOLD AND COPPER SYNDICATE** has a raw prospect in the Montserrat section of the Rouyn district. The property appears to warrant some further prospecting in an effort to learn whether it is of value, or not. The units are risky speculation. The directors have not been identified with any of the successful mines of the country.

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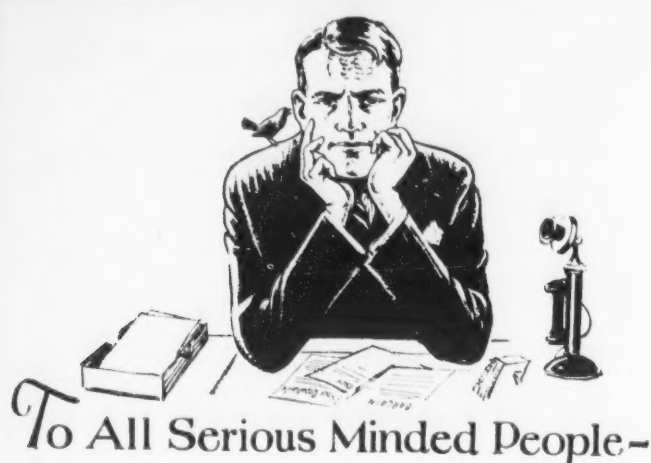
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—Sir W. Scott.

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Through the example of others the impulse will come to possess something which, deep down in your heart you know you cannot afford, and which, after the newness has worn off, will prove a source of worry.

Buy all the Endowment Insurance you can carry. It is a sure way to purchase independence at fifty-five or sixty. Should the inevitable happen it replaces your earning power. Moreover, there will be no unpaid installments to pay after your death.

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The saving of a definite percentage of your income so that later and dependent years may be enjoyed. A rainy day will come to you as it does to all—make preparation to meet it.

Instead of spending every dollar earned, and in addition anticipating next year's income to provide for some passing fancy, why not regularly set aside a portion of your earnings and enjoy financial independence?

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

Without obligation, kindly furnish me with particulars of Endowment Insurance best suited to my needs.
At present I carry: _____ Situation on the _____ Plan: _____ Years of age _____
Name _____ Address _____

The Protective Association of Canada

Head Office—Granby, Que.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1926

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Bank and on Hand	\$ 44,481.74	Claims Outstanding — Known or Reported. Proof not Filed	
Cash in Assets		Accident	\$ 11,847.27
Hands for Traveling Expenses	204.61	Sickness	17,174.68
Assets' Net Balance for Outstanding Premiums	11,244.91	Accrued Salaries	2,283.30
Bonds and Debentures at Book Value	215,076.40	Reserve for Taxes	6,500.00
Accrued Interest	2,357.59	Reserve for Unearned Premiums	90,319.59
Office Furniture	1,949.31	Capital Stock	
		Authorized	\$50,000.00
		Issued Fully Paid	50,000.00
		Profit and Loss	
		Account:	
		Balance per Statement Attached	97,470.63
	\$275,595.47		\$275,595.47

We hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet is in accordance with the books, and in our opinion discloses a true and correct view of the financial position of the Association as at 31st December 1926.
Montreal, Que., Jan 15th, 1927. Robson, Ritchie & Co., Aud.



MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

Another Year of Remarkable Progress

As at Dec. 31st	Assurance in Force	Assets	Income
1910	\$3,009,746.00	\$ 302,497.15	\$ 95,194.78
1915	7,747,835.00	718,800.89	205,153.04
1920	25,564,980.00	1,814,157.55	816,452.31
1925	42,996,096.00	4,991,765.98	1,562,772.13
1926	47,899,886.00	6,111,267.40	1,727,754.59

Average Interest Rate Earned in 1926 was 7.61%
TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS in Claims and Dividends since Commencement \$1,164,178.41

LIBERAL PROFITS PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS

President W. A. MATHESON	Vice-President E. W. ADAMS
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director J. W. W. STEWART	Asst. General Manager and Actuary J. A. MACFARLANE, A.L.A.

ADDITIONAL QUALITY SALES PEOPLE REQUIRED
Complete Annual Report Mailed on Request



Control of Massey-Harris Company Retained in Canada

FOLLOWING a fight by United States interests for control of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, in the course of which more than \$110 per share is understood to have been paid for stock which previously sold around \$70, official announcement has been made that control of this great Canadian corporation, whose name and products are known throughout the world, will remain in the Dominion. Canadians who have long been associated with the direction of affairs of the company now hold a dominant position through acquisition of practically all of the Massey family holdings, and will continue to guide the company's destinies. J. N. Shenstone, President of the Company, Thomas Bradshaw, First Vice-President and General Manager, and Mr. J. H. Gundy, prominent Toronto investment banker, were the principals in bringing about this happy result, which will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the Dominion.

Control of the company was saved to Canada by the acquisition of large blocks of stock which constituted the key to the situation. Among the blocks of stock which came on the market were the entire holdings of Hon. Vincent Massey, the Massey Foundation Trust, and other groups. Practically all holdings in the estate of the late Chester D. Massey were involved in the transfer, as well as the holdings of Mrs. Massey Treble. Not all securities held in the Massey name, however, passed to the new group, as it is understood that the shares held by Mrs. Walter Massey are held intact.

The shares controlled by the Massey family prior to this transaction were approximately as follows:—Massey Foundation, 32,961; Alice V. Massey, 160; Aileen T. Massey (estate), 325; Arnold D. Massey, 24; Chester D. Massey (estate), 21,312; Employees' Aid Fund (in trust by Vincent Massey and others), 320; Denton Massey, 258; R. H. Massey, 1,322; Susie D. Massey, 258; Hon. Vincent Massey, 747; W. E. H. Massey (estate), 18,241. The records show a total of 742 shareholders in the company. The holdings of the Board of Directors, before they acquired a controlling interest in the Massey family shares, were: Joseph N. Shenstone, president, 7,529; George Valentine, 264; J. G. Hossack, 363; T. A. Russell and family, 409; E. R. Wood, 120; W. A. Verity and family, 5,860; A. S. Patterson (Australia), 3,799; Treasurer and Manager T. Bradshaw, 330; Charles L. Wisner, 3,082; C. S. Blackwell and G. W. McLaughlin.

It is understood that the company will undertake no new financing, at least for some time to come, and that there will be no change in the personnel of the staffs.

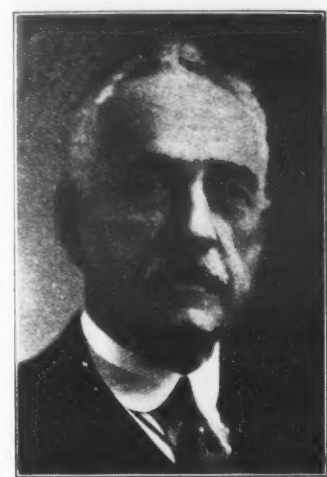
Mortgage Interest Rates Declining

AN INTERESTING reference to the trend of mortgage interest rates in Canada was made by Mr. Hume Cronyn, president of the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation, in his address to shareholders at the sixty-third annual general meeting in London, Ontario. He said, in part: "At the shareholders' meeting a year ago, warning was given as to the dwindling demand for mortgage loans in many of our fields, together with increased evidences of keen competition for good mortgage investments and a consequent decline in rates of interest. This condition, far from improving during the past twelve months, has become even more acute. Life insurance companies with huge sums seeking investment have taken the lead in this direction, with the result that rates of interest obtainable two or three years ago upon mortgage security are no longer available. Our Western Canada branches are being faced this year with the request for the renewal of mortgages which heretofore have earned higher rates. These are tested securities, located in good districts, and we must either accept lower rates or take our money. In Ontario, a similar condition prevails. On the other hand, while the interest cost of our debentures and deposits shows some signs of reduction, the decline in this direction can not be expected to keep pace with the drop in mortgage rates. Our issues of debentures which now return the investor 5½ per annum are offered in competition with the yield to be derived from Dominion Government and high-class municipal bonds which return approximately the same rate of interest."

Further Growth by Ottawa and Hull Power

FURTHER satisfactory growth by the Ottawa and Hull Power Co., Limited, is shown in the company's third annual report covering a period of fourteen months ending October 31, 1926. Gross revenue was at a higher rate than during the preceding fiscal period, and the financial position was considerably improved.

Gross revenue for the fourteen months amounted to \$446,540, equivalent to an annual rate of \$382,748, as compared with \$367,610 in the twelve months ending August 31, 1925. Expenses and taxes took \$97,712 and bond interest \$175,000, leaving



MAJOR-GENERAL S. C. MEWBURN
Former Minister of Militia in the Union Government, who was elected a Director of the Royal Trust Company at the annual general meeting in Montreal on February 8th. Major-General Mewburn is Vice-President of the Tuckett Tobacco Company Limited and a Director of the Bank of Montreal, Canadian Northern Power Company Limited and other companies.
Photo by International Press.

net profit of \$173,827, as compared with \$138,118 in the preceding period. Dividends on the preferred stock for the fourteen months amounted to \$122,500, leaving surplus of \$51,327, as against \$33,118. The surplus was added to the amount brought forward and after deducting depreciation allowance and income tax for the 1924-25 period, there was a balance of \$133,279 carried forward.

An outstanding feature of the report is the improvement shown in working capital position. Current assets are shown at \$136,997 and current liabilities at \$63,250, the excess of the former being \$73,747. At the close of the preceding fiscal period, current assets amounted to \$108,635 and current liabilities to \$50,250, net working capital being \$58,385. The improvement in current assets is largely attributable to an increase in accounts receivable from \$49,995 to \$78,067. It will be noted that there has been an increase in current liabilities, but to a smaller extent than that in current assets. The higher current liabilities are entirely due to an increase in accrued bond interest resulting from the change in the fiscal period.

Montreal Cottons' Profits Lower

LOWER operating profits, attributable to the erratic fluctuations of raw cotton, are shown in the annual financial statement of Montreal Cottons, Limited. After adding other income, bad debts written off and preferred dividends, the balance was equivalent to 8.36 per cent. on the

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility

and Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL OFFICE: 189 St. James Street
LONDON, ENG., OFFICE: E. R. WOOD, President
Head Office: 26 King Street East
TORONTO 2

Announcement

GEORGE E. HARLEY & CO

Stock Brokers

ANNOUNCE THE ELECTION OF MR. G. E. HARLEY TO MEMBERSHIP ON THE

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

25 Melinda Street, TORONTO.

Royal Bank Chambers, LONDON, ONT.

Toronto, February 11, 1927.

Be sure your WILL is made, naming a strong TRUST COMPANY as your EXECUTOR

Ask for Booklet, "The Corporate Executor" \$1.75, 500.00
CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED \$1,250,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$1,250,430.38
THE IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST CO.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Head Office: Winnipeg, Canada. Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary.

A Business that turns its stock 365 times a year

LIKE Time, the Dairy Industry never ceases. Day and night—Sundays and holidays, the world's most important food is distributed in countless million homes.

Not only does the Dairy industry turn over its product practically every day, but its business is very largely on a cash basis.

The value of Dairy products in Canada is over one quarter billion dollars, surpassing the Pulp and Paper, the Flour Milling and other outstanding industries.

EASTERN DAIRIES LIMITED 7% PREFERRED Price 99 to yield 7.07%

We invite your inquiries for Investment Service

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY LIMITED

Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton
London, Ont. Winnipeg

The Security Life Insurance Company OF CANADA

Reports Another Year of Substantial Progress

	1924	1926
Insurance in force	\$7,583,214.00	\$10,900,001.00
Cash Premium Income	198,943.11	241,937.87
Interest Income	27,642.76	43,537.63
Gross Assets	709,956.60	901,677.08

SALIENT FEATURES OF 1926 STATEMENT

Insurance Increased	11%
Receipts Increased	13%
Reserves for the protection of policyholders are now	\$836,707.00
The Assets of the Company are	\$901,677.08

The Company made excellent progress in broadening its agency forces

The Security Life Issues Only "All Guaranteed Policies"

We have openings in good districts for reliable agents.

Full information and complete copy of the financial statement will be mailed upon application.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - 2 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

PROVINCIAL OFFICE: 202 DUNDAS BUILDING, MONTREAL

W. W. Hiltz, President, Ex-Mayor of Toronto
W. O. McTaggart, B.A., Managing Director
W. W. Cooper, Supl. of Agencies and Assistant Manager
Hon. E. A. David, K.C., M.P.P., Provincial Secretary of Quebec, First Vice-President.

\$3,000,000 of common stock, as compared with 8.96% in 1925 and 6.86 in 1924. The sum of \$378,257 was deducted from surplus and transferred to "bond sinking fund reserve" so that the amount carried forward was lower at \$896,619 as compared with \$1,214,451 last year. Sales for the year amounted to \$5,626,017, a decrease from the previous year of \$341,028. The usual depreciation was provided for. The balance sheet showed net working capital practically unchanged, being \$3,117,842, as against \$3,113,165.

Sir Charles Gordon, the president, on presenting the report, stated in part: "The sudden decline in raw cotton during the year had the effect of unsettling business, there being no stability in prices, causing limited purchasing and even then in small quantities owing to the conservative policy of keeping inventories on a sound basis your company has not suffered extensively through the raw material decline."

Penmans to Split Shares Three for One

DIRECTORS of Penmans, Limited, at a meeting in Montreal on February 14, authorized a change in the company's capitalization to take the form of a split of the \$100 par value common stock into no par value common, on basis of three new shares for each old share held. The proposal will be presented to shareholders at the annual meeting to be held on March 7, and its adoption is believed to be virtually assured.

Big Drop in Woods Mfg. Co.'s Profits

BECAUSE of the decline in the prices for raw cotton, the Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited, sustained a heavy loss on inventories in 1926, with the result that the company's latest annual statement shows a very drastic decline in the results of the year's operations. It was stated at the annual meeting that the inventories had now been fully written down, placing the company in a good position to take advantage of whatever opportunities present themselves. Business thus far in the current year was stated to be running ahead of the corresponding period of last year.

The company's profit for the year, after writing off losses resulting from the depreciations in market values of cotton and jute, amounted to \$28,485, as compared with \$310,647 in 1925 and \$264,579 in 1924. Deduction of bond interest at \$58,507 and depreciation at \$33,314 left a deficit of \$63,336. Preferred dividends paid during the year amounted to \$106,981, making a total deficit of \$170,317. Previous surplus was brought forward at \$176,470, leaving a balance of \$6,153. From the rest account was transferred \$200,000 to offset losses on cotton and jute referred to above, leaving a profit and loss balance of \$206,153 to be carried forward. The working capital position of the company is shown, excess of current assets over current liabilities standing at \$1,089,199, as compared with \$1,300,087 in the preceding report.

Portage La Prairie Mutual Completes Its 43rd Year

THE annual statement of the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1926 has just been issued and in completing the forty-third year of the successful operation of the company, the company successfully passed through a spell of exceedingly dry and windy weather during seeding time, closing the year finally with fewer fire losses than in 1925, but as Mr. Stratton Whitaker, manager of the company, mentioned in his address, the loss from fire which is preventable, and which, consequently, is pure waste, is still appalling and would be materially lessened, could a real sense of fire danger be inculcated in the minds of the public generally.

Total receipts for the year were \$336,972.05, made up of: 1926 assessments, \$273,373.70; prior assessments, \$23,762.25; cash premiums, \$14,284.15; interest on bonds and deposits, \$8,165.24; reinsurance on loss claims, \$17,386.66. Total expense of management was \$66,235.55, and total claim payments were \$183,259.77; reinsurance, \$16,975.52; refunds, \$777.10;

building and material, \$232.00; Dominion Government tax, \$200.00. Including \$72,525.11 for Manitoba bonds and securities, the total outgo for 1926 was \$340,205.05, leaving the balance in the banks at the end of 1926, \$105,509.80. As all cheques issued by the company are marked accepted by the banks, it has no outstanding cheques, so that the bank balance is clear.

Assets at the end of 1926 totalled \$1,222,417.15, including \$830,327.15, balance of premium notes, and \$33,387.20 of 1926 assessment unpaid; also \$16,000.00 for office furniture, sites and buildings, and trucks, less 50% depreciation. In the liabilities there is no reserve for the mutual business, but \$15,000.00 reserve for the cash business, and \$3,288.45, making the total liabilities on the company's basis, \$18,288.45. The surplus shown of assets over liabilities is \$1,204,128.70.

Insurance written in 1926 amounted to \$22,152,382.00, showing an increase for the year of \$502,741.00. Total amount of business in force at the end of 1926 was \$64,655,416.

Empire Life Business in Force, \$5,050,432

IN 1926 the Empire Life Insurance Co. issued 1,177 policies for \$2,309,037, bringing the total insurance in force at the end of the year up to \$5,050,432 under 2,534 policies. The net cash income from premiums was \$113,880.42, and from interest \$8,172.45, making the total cash income for the year \$122,052.87. The company continues to enjoy an extremely low rate of mortality, there being only two death claims during the year for a net total of \$2,250. For four years of operation, the company holds the record for low rate of death losses to business in force. According to premiums received its mortality rate was only 6% of the expected.

Including \$73,161.20 received on account of capital stock, the total receipts for 1926 were \$195,214.07. Disbursements for agency expenses totalled \$72,469.59; for head office expenses, \$33,101.15; for commission

on sale of stock, \$21,690.50; for death claims and surrendered policies, \$3,164.04; less sundry credits unpaid, \$3,829.53, making the total disbursements \$126,595.73. The excess of receipts over disbursements was \$68,618.34.

Total assets at the end of 1926 were \$261,943.67, while the total liabilities except capital were \$160,085.93; showing a surplus as regards

protection of policyholders of \$101,857.74. The paid-up capital was \$99,970.00, so that there was a net surplus over paid-up capital and all liabilities of \$1,887.74. Thus the company has completed four years of operation with its capital intact. Its cost of procuring business is decreasing, the expenses both in office and field were actually less in amount in 1926 than in 1925 in spite of the

growth of the business in 1926. The following table shows the business in force at the end of each year since 1923:

Year	Business in Force	Assets	Liabilities
1923	2,770,000	1,077,473.00	1,077,473.00
1924	2,965,940	2,074,800.00	2,074,800.00
1925	3,429,000	3,823,475.00	3,823,475.00
1926	5,050,432	5,050,432.00	5,050,432.00



"Yes, Sir—
we've saved
over \$600
this year"

"I STUDIED all our stationery, from letterheads to memo forms and found that in many cases we were using unsuitable paper—too fine, or not fine enough."

"I used the Economy Paper Chart to help choose correct qualities, and now every form is on the most appropriate paper, and our stationery bill for 1927 will be \$632.60 less than in 1926."

Many Purchasing Agents, by using the Economy Paper Chart, have saved their firms much more than in the case mentioned. Your Chart will be sent promptly if you'll just fill out this coupon.

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LIMITED
MONTREAL

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Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited, Montreal.

Please send me without obligation the Economy Paper Chart.

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Company..... Address.....

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Common Stock

All the essential points of sound investment are covered in this security, viz:—

SAFETY

Diversified investment in over 100 Public Utility and Petroleum Companies.

MARKETABILITY

Actively traded in on principal Stock Exchanges.

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Regular monthly dividend payments yielding about 8 1/4 % at the prevailing market price.

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302 Bay Street,

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Elgin 1370-2213.

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LET us send you our carefully selected list of bonds from which a conservative investment may be made giving safety, diversification and attractive yield.

Municipal
Public Utility
Industrial

Inquiries welcomed.

Midland Securities LIMITED

Bonds for Investment.
Royal Bank Chambers 807, Lumsden Bldg.
London, Can. Toronto, Can.

THE ROYAL TRUST & EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

For sound investment we offer subject to prior sale:

Province of Ontario	5 % bonds due 1948
Province of Alberta	5 % bonds due 1943
C. N. Ry. (Dom. of Canada guaranteed)	4 1/2 % bonds due 1954
City of Edmonton	5 % bonds due 1933
Canada Steamship Lines	5 % bonds due 1943
Jones Bros. of Canada	6 1/2 % bonds due 1946
Canadian Rail and Harbor Terminals	6 1/2 % bonds due 1951
Arncroft Place, Limited	6 1/2 % bonds due 1946

Enquiries Solicited.

STEWART, SCULLY CO.

LIMITED

Government, Municipal, Real Estate and Corporation Bonds.
Royal Bank Building, Toronto 2.

A Safe Stock with Exceptional Prospects

LAKE ONTARIO BREWING COMPANY

Limited

\$25.00 a share

A good going concern, well managed, already earning 9%—One class of stock—no debts.

Increased earnings a practical certainty under new Ontario law, and with exclusive territorial license.

In Quebec a few years ago, when the law was changed, holders of brewery shares realized large and quick profits.

We recommend this stock.

Circulars on Request.

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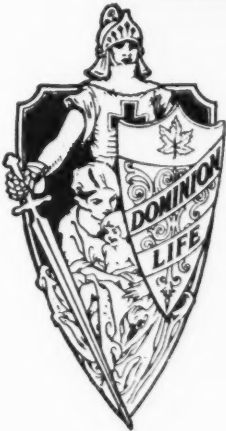
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P. O. Box 2216

THE GREATEST YEAR IN THE HISTORY OF The DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY



ESTABLISHED 1889

The Dominion Life record is one of achievement. Established thirty-eight years ago, the strong, secure position occupied by this all-Canadian company is wholly due to sound administration, the loyal support of thousands of policyholders and the inspiring co-operation of a capable field and home office force.

The Dominion Life succeeds as the Dominion of Canada advances. The interests of the company and the country are interlocking and inseparable. In years of depression, the protection of a sound insurance company provides financial support, in days of prosperity, the insurance company is a constructive force in the community.

Our Toronto Office
1002 Kent Building

H. R. Petersen, Manager.

INCREASED BUSINESS, GREATER PROFITS
FOR POLICYHOLDERS, INCREASES IN ASSETS
AND RESERVES

1926

A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT

As Seen by The Thirty-Eighth Annual Statement

PRESENTED to the Policyholders and Shareholders of The Dominion Life Assurance Company at the Annual Meeting held on February 11th, for the year ending December 31st, 1926

Business in Force - - \$93,879,207.00
An Increase of \$12,000,000.

New Business, 1926 - \$23,206,076.00
An Increase of \$4,000,000 over 1925.

Total Assets - - - \$15,838,610.47

Total Reserves - - - \$11,785,894.00

Premium Income, 1926 \$ 3,157,312.72

Dominion Life interest earnings for 1926 had the high average of 6.95% on every dollar invested. The death rate or mortality for the year was very low, being only 32.49% of that expected. The results of this highly favorable experience are to be seen in the still larger profits to be paid to Dominion Life policyholders during 1927.

Devoted to those ideals which have been at the very roots of Canadian progress, the company looks forward to the future as an opportunity for greater service, confident that the present era of development is full of glowing promise to the country and its varied enterprises.

The DOMINION LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Eighty-Seventh Annual Report Wellington Fire Insurance Company

Report of the President & Directors
for the Year 1926.

The President and Directors have pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders for their approval and adoption the Eighty-Seventh Annual Report and audited accounts of the Company's operations for the year ending December 31st, 1926.

As anticipated a year ago, a marked general improvement in the fire insurance business has taken place over preceding years and you are to be congratulated on the excellent statement which your Management has been able to produce, showing as it does a general increase in business and a marked decrease in the loss ratio.

Your Directors and Management have ever pursued a conservative course which is showing results in the steady improvement in the condition of the Company. The Gross and Net loss ratios are recognized to be the lowest in our history. The funds of the Company have been invested in the highest grade of Government and Municipal securities. All losses have been thoroughly investigated and promptly paid as is indicated by the low amount of outstanding at the end of the year despite somewhat adverse conditions in the Month of December.

Attention is called to the fact that the Re-insurance Reserve has been increased by \$23,800.00, standing now at \$119,000.00 and a substantial amount credited to the surplus account and our deposit with the Provincial Insurance Department has been increased to \$100,000.00. The gross premium income, less return premiums, amounts to \$359,092.00, compared with \$303,302.00 of the previous year; an increase of \$55,790.00 and the total amount of insurance now in force stands at \$47,068,373.00, being an increase of over \$4,000,000.00. The gross loss ratio on the operations of the year was 35.2% and the net loss ratio 36.8%.

The books and accounts and all other financial matters have been duly audited and certified correct by the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Neff, Robertson & Company of Toronto.

It is with profound regret that we record the deaths during the past year of Mr. George Sheehan, President and Lieut.-Col. John Davidson, Secretary. Both of these gentlemen were associated with the old Wellington for upwards of fifty years in various capacities and their passing cannot but be felt as a distinct loss and perhaps the severing of the remaining links which connected the days of the past with the present.

Your Directors and Management wish to take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the loyal support of its agency force and to express the hope that, with business conditions showing a decided improvement, operations for the present year will show as satisfactory results, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Toronto, February 19, 1927. (Signed) W. A. DENTON, President.

THE WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1926

RECEIPTS	
Cash on Hand, Jan. 1, 1926	\$ 18,139.95
Premiums	\$352,166.03
Agents' Balances, 1925	37,278.89
Interest	9,835.36
Re-insured Loss Recoveries	42,625.44
Investments Realized	442,065.72
	35,175.09
Total Receipts	\$1,953,229.71
DISBURSEMENTS	
Losses, 1925	\$ 1,643.69
Losses, 1926	124,208.68
Adjusting Expenses	1,848.36
	\$127,800.73
Rebates & Returned Premiums	34,514.12
Re-insurance Premiums	121,078.33
Salary Assessments & License Fees	2,749.86
Taxes and Rentals	6,335.15
Salaries & Expenses of Management	21,710.43
Commissions - Net	72,194.83
Insurance Plans and Office Furniture	1,099.05
	\$387,413.59
Investments Purchased	67,457.50
Dividends	7,929.00
Cash on Hand, Dec. 31, 1926	32,529.71
Total Disbursements	\$1,953,229.71

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$ 32,529.71
Receivables at Market Value	259,588.99
Averaged Interest	2,491.95
Agents' Balances, Less Commission	28,686.48
Reserve held by Re-insured Companies	11,298.69
	\$334,642.73
Premium Notes - Residue	47.00
	\$334,690.73
LIABILITIES	
Provision for Unpaid Claims - Net	\$ 1,529.69
Re-insurance Reserve	119,525.92
Reserve held in Trust for Re-insurers	33,756.28
Government Taxes and Auditors' Fees	800.00
	156,611.90
Balance of Assets for Security of Policyholders	178,631.53
	\$334,642.73
Paid Up Capital	\$132,000.00
Deposit with Ontario Government	\$100,000.00

AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the Books and Accounts of the Wellington Fire Insurance Company for the year ending December 31, 1926, and have verified the Securities and Cash Balances as at that date, and we hereby certify that the above statement exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

(Signed) A. C. Neff, F.C.A. (Signed) J. M. Robertson, F.C.A.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, DECEMBER 31st, 1926.	
	Par Value
Province of Canada	\$ 95,000.00
Province of Ontario	70,000.00
Province of Alberta	1,000.00
City of Toronto	30,000.00
City of Hamilton	25,000.00
City of London	10,000.00
Grand Trunk Pacific, Guaranteed by Dominion Govt.	19,440.00
Grand Trunk Pacific, Guaranteed by Saskatchewan	9,720.00
Toronto Harbour Commission	10,000.00
	\$272,160.00
	\$259,588.99

ESTABLISHED 1816 WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: Toronto, Ontario.
Authorized Capital: \$1,000,000.
Surplus Capital: \$132,000.
Government Deposit: \$100,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT
W. A. DENTON, Esq., Toronto, President of Ontario, Montreal & Boston Limited, Wholesale Merchants, Toronto, Continental Life Insurance Co., Director, British American Security Co., Ltd.

VICE-PRESIDENT
E. B. STOCKDALE, Esq., General Manager and Director of the Trusts & Guaranty Company, Ltd., Chairman of the Board of Directors of Granite Trust, Ltd., Director, Ontario Dominion, Navy, Langdon & Co.

DIRECTORS
W. E. BUCKINGHAM, Esq., General Manager, Victoria, British Columbia, Ltd., Director, Ontario, Ltd.
W. B. HOGG, Esq., Manufacturing Agent, Toronto.
E. J. HAYES, Esq., of Messrs. Hayes & Lacey.
H. BROWN, Esq., President Shaw & Beag, Ltd., Toronto.
C. S. ROBINSON, M.P., Waterbury, Ont., Director, The Trusts & Guaranty Co., Ltd.
HARRY C. EDGAR, Esq., Preston, Ont., Director, Preston Wood Working Machine Co., Vice-President, Hurbin Co., Ltd.

Manager: H. BROWN, Esq. Secretary: W. B. HOGG, Esq.
Auditors: MESSRS. NEFF, ROBERTSON & COMPANY, Toronto.

Cockshutt Plow Report Disappointing

A SLIGHT decline in profits and a substantial reduction in working capital are features of the annual report of the Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1926. While sales for the year were higher, competition was keen, and the larger business involved additional expense. The net profits for the year, after making provision for depreciation and bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$305,450, compared with \$313,505 for the previous year. With the addition of the balance forward of \$70,091 there was available for distribution the sum of \$375,542. Out of this the sum of \$258,000 has been appropriated, being a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock. The balance of \$116,942 was carried into the new year. Net profits work out at the rate of 4.72 per cent. on preferred.

According to the balance sheet current assets show a reduction and liabilities are slightly higher, accounting for a decrease in the net working capital. Current assets stood at \$5,361,396, against \$5,782,489 in 1925, and current liabilities at \$380,962, contrasted with \$141,016. Net working capital shows a decrease from \$5,041,673 to \$4,980,434.

The directors in their report to the shareholders say: "Sales for the year again show improvement in Canada, though the competition of imported American farm implements has been marked and has called for greater sales expense and service in order to hold the volume of the company's business. Foreign sales have kept up well and the company's export trade for the year was within 5 per cent. of the sales for 1925, the largest in the company's history. Collections continued to show improvement throughout the year, and a much larger percentage of sales was made on cash terms than in any previous year."

Smelters Profits Estimated at \$8,615,735

ESTIMATED profits for 1926 of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company were \$8,615,735, after deductions for depletion, depreciation, contingent account and taxes, and after also deducting \$2,274,771 for additions to properties, through profit and loss, according to a preliminary statement given out by the directors of the company. Computed in the same way profits for the year 1925 were \$6,219,843 after deducting \$3,500,793 for additions to property for profit and loss.

The directors announced that they did not think a division of the shares of the company advisable. The announcement said further: "Increased production and reduced cost more than offset the drop in metal prices during the year. Operations are proceeding satisfactorily. There are no unsold stocks of metal. In reference to the suggestion from some quarters that the shares of the company should be divided, the directors do not think such action either necessary or prudent at the present time."

Funeral of the Late Captain Wylie

THE funeral of the late Captain W. H. Wylie, of the Hollinger Mining Co., took place from the residence of his brother-in-law, C. B. Dawson, Almonte, on the 6th instant. He was the son of the late Captain W. H. Wylie of St. Catharines. When war broke out he resigned his position with the Hollinger Company to enlist with the engineers, and fought through the greatest part of the war. He was an outstanding athlete of the all-round type, and enjoyed high esteem on the athletic field, because of his uniform good nature, and the high ideals which he always displayed in the realm of sport.

In 1919 he was married to Miss Blanche Muriel MacNeil, of Toronto, who, with three small children, survive him. In addition, he leaves to mourn his loss, his mother and four sisters.

Colonial Investment Has Small Loss

LESS favorable results were experienced by the Colonial Investment and Loan Company in 1926, the company having a net loss for the year of \$4,208 after taxes, cost of management, etc., compared with a profit of \$20,044 for the previous year. The sum of \$20,000 is transferred to profit and loss account from general reserve, and this, with the balance forward of \$19,225, brings the total available to \$39,225. The sum of \$19,419 is appropriated for dividends, leaving balance at \$19,806. Assets total \$671,326, against \$628,657. Real estate held for sale at \$253,300, compared with \$163,024. During the year properties amounting to \$143,722 were sold to the company, and sales amounted to \$20,496.62. Real estate has been written down by the transfer of \$25,000 from general reserve, and \$9,000 from profit on sales reserved, and now stands at \$252,900.71, as shown in the balance sheet.

Condensed Statement from Thirty-seventh Annual Report of The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company

MANAGERS FOR CANADA
CENTURY INS. CO., LTD.
OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

HOME OFFICE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MANAGERS FOR CANADA
ANGLO-SCOTTISH INS. CO., LTD.
OF LONDON, ENGL.

INCOME 1926

Gross Premiums	\$930,813.06
Less Return Premiums and Re-insurance	241,739.20
Net Premiums	\$689,073.86
INTEREST and Miscellaneous Earnings	75,896.03
Total Net Income	\$764,969.89

ASSETS as at December 31st, 1926 **\$1,592,948.96**

In Assets over 1925	\$200,651.25
In Net Income over 1925	132,856.08
In Surplus to Policyholders over 1925	103,759.24
In Re-insurance Reserve over 1925	56,742.47

Increase

To Our Loyal Agents and Policyholders Throughout Canada

On behalf of the Directors and Officials of the Company, I wish to thank all who have contributed to our progress during the past year.

T. W. GREER,
Managing Director.

PROVINCIAL MANAGERS	
PACIFIC COAST FIRE INS. CO. G. U. PRICE LTD., MONTREAL QUEBEC	CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. G. W. PACAUD, MONTREAL QUEBEC
REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT, TORONTO ONTARIO	REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT, TORONTO ONTARIO
JOHN A. FORLONG & CO., LTD., WINNIPEG MANITOBA	BLACK & ARMSTRONG, WINNIPEG MANITOBA
	E. S. CLARKE, WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Figures from the Fourth Annual Report of THE EMPIRE LIFE Insurance Company

Show substantial gains in all important departments of the Company

Year	Assets	Reserves	Net premium Income	Business in Force
1923	98,584.00	5,770.00	19,789.09	1,077,475.00
1924	117,485.32	29,065.00	49,377.70	2,074,789.00
1925	156,446.79	63,429.00	83,945.83	3,522,475.00
1926	261,943.67	123,088.00	113,880.42	5,050,432.00

The Empire Life shows the lowest proportion of death losses to business in force in its four years of operation of any Canadian Life Insurance Company in its similar period.

THE EMPIRE LIFE Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

7% UNITED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Increasing Security

The holder of long-term United Bonds is assured an increasing security behind his investment as time goes on.

No issue of United Bonds is ever for more than 60% of a conservative appraisal of the property securing it.

The facts that United Bonds mature serially, that they are retired promptly as due, and that the trust mortgage remains unchanged upon the property securing them, mean this:

There is an ever-increasing margin of security behind each of these bonds as remain outstanding.

Payment of all interest and principal as due, unconditionally guaranteed.

If you are interested in one of the soundest investments ever offered, let us send you details of issue now in hand.

Address Department B 12

UNITED BOND CO. LIMITED
Edward C. Wade, President
Wm. Brown, Vice-President and Manager.

297 Bay St.,
TORONTO, ONT.
Imperial Bank Bldg.,
WINDSOR, ONT.

Western Homes Ltd.

Mortgage Investments Winnipeg—Canada

Capital Subscribed \$2,500,000.00
Capital Paid Up 1,000,000.00

Assets of One Million Dollars invested in mortgages on moderately priced homes and well improved farms—the safest of all securities.

CANADA Steamship Lines

6% Bonds Due 1941

Bought. Sold. Quoted

H. ROBINSON & Co. Limited
Investment Bankers
53 King St. West 136 St. James Street
TORONTO MONTREAL
ELGIN 1224 MAIN 8542

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record of 31st January, 1927.

By order of the Board,
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager
Montreal, 21st January, 1927.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of one dollar per share on the New No Par Value Common Stock of Western Grocers Limited has been declared payable March 15th, 1927, to shareholders of record February 28th, 1927.

By order of the Board,
W. P. RILEY,
President
Winnipeg, February 11th, 1927.

The British American Oil Company, Limited

This Notice is directed to the Holders of Share Warrants. To the Holders of registered certificates, there has been issued a notice of such meeting.

The 20th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The British American Oil Company, Limited, will be held at the Yellow Room, King Edward Hotel, King Street East, Toronto, on Tuesday, February 22nd, next, at 3 p.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the report of the Directors covering the operations of the Company for the year 1926, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Holders of Share Warrants may deposit the same, together with statement of their name and address, with the Union Trust Company, Limited, of Victoria Street, Toronto, before the 14th day of February, 1927, and will receive therefor a certificate entitling them to attend the above mentioned Annual General Meeting. If any Share Warrant Holder desires to be represented by proxy, he may nominate any registered shareholder for this purpose. Proxy forms may be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, Limited, Victoria Street, Toronto, and must be presented to the Secretary of the Company before the meeting.

Return of Share Warrants so deposited will be made after the Annual General Meeting or adjournment thereof, upon delivery up to the Union Trust Company, Limited, the certificate issued in respect thereof.

A. L. BLUSWORTH
Secretary
Union Trust Company, February 7, 1927.

Dominion Radiator Made Larger Profits

DOMINION Radiator and Boiler Company, Limited, reports profits of \$264,761 for the year ending December 31, 1926, which compares with \$158,255 for the previous year. Miscellaneous income amounted to \$44,415, making an aggregate of \$309,177. There was a surplus of \$178,800 after Dominion Government taxes and general depreciation. Dividends amounting to \$108,388 were paid during the year. The surplus brought forward into 1926 amounted to \$589,750, and the surplus carried forward into 1927 was \$660,162. The company shows current assets of \$1,692,473, and current liabilities of \$41,791, leaving net working capital of \$1,650,681.

H. N. Leadbetter, President, in presenting the directors' report, states that the year was one of good business. The company's two plants operated at approximately 80 per cent. capacity. Gross sales during the year increased, due to the introduction of new products, and a good demand for standard lines. There was a corresponding increase in net profits. The regular 7 per cent. dividend was paid on the preferred shares, and the balance remaining available for the common amounted to \$11.73 per share. No dividend was paid on the common shares. Cash and Government bonds are being accumulated with a view to retiring all preference shares at some time in the future. Preference stock outstanding amounts to \$1,548,400.

Dominion Foundries' Profits Increase

DOMINION Foundries & Steel, Limited, of Hamilton, shows profits on operations of \$151,512 for the year ending December 31, 1926, which compares with \$54,838 for the preceding year. The company produced steel castings only during the year. C. W. Sherman in presenting the directors' report draws attention to the improved financial position of the company as shown by reduction in bank loans in comparison with quick assets, and to the reduced total indebtedness in relation to quick assets. He states that the company is continuing its representation to the Tariff Board for an equitable tariff on plate steels, on which the operation of the rolling mills and the additional employment of labor depends. He observes that the results of January operations make it appear that 1927 will bring more satisfactory results than was the case last year.

The balance sheet shows total assets of \$5,155,472, including fixed assets, \$3,503,279; current assets, \$316,662; investments, \$237,421; current liabilities, \$525,014.

Mutual Finance Reports Good Year

FURTHER progress was made by the Mutual Finance Corporation, Limited, of Windsor, Ont., in 1926. The company's annual report for that year shows a realized profit of \$112,237 after providing for all expenses of management, etc., which compares with \$96,090 for 1925 and \$84,922 for 1924. The sum of \$71,820 was paid out in dividends and \$9,643 in Dominion and municipal taxes, leaving \$30,774 to be transferred to surplus and deferred profits account, which brought the latter to \$250,000. The balance sheet shows investments in improved property, mortgages and securities, with interest receivable, at \$2,623,847, which compares with \$2,419,069 at the close of 1925. Total assets are shown at \$2,799,587, as against \$2,609,330 a year ago. A further reduction is shown in deferred charges to operation. This account stood at \$178,113 in 1921 and now is written down to \$71,000.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Investments in Canada.

ADDITIONAL investments in Canada have been made during the last month to the extent of over five million dollars, by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The company bought \$675,000 of the New City of Montreal issue from Wood, Gundy and Company, and from Dominion Securities Corporation \$100,000. City of Windsor bonds. The Metropolitan Life has also closed two loans on bond and mortgage one for \$3,500,000 to T. Eaton Company, and the other for \$800,000 to Dupuis Freres, Limited, Montreal.

Good Showing by Ottawa River Power

GROSS revenue of \$274,953 is shown in the report of the Ottawa River Power Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Ottawa and Hull Power Company, Limited, for the ten months ending October 31, 1926. This amount was sufficient to meet all expenses, taxes and interest charges, to provide a substantial reserve for depreciation and leave a balance of \$1,690 to be carried forward as surplus in the profit and loss account.

Expenditures included \$97,693 for expenses and taxes, \$136,559 for interest on bonds, short-term notes and call loans; \$39,000 was transferred to depreciation reserve, leaving a small balance noted above. The balance sheet shows total assets, \$5,008,200, which compares with \$4,865,653 at December 31, 1925.

In his remarks to shareholders, President A. J. Nesbitt states, in part: "At the time of our previous report the company's plant had just started operations, and after a year's actual work it has been demonstrated that the power house has lived up to all expectations. The load of the new plant has increased to a considerable extent. In fact, it was at times necessary to carry an overload. It has therefore, been necessary to consider the installation of one or two additional units to take care of the increasing demand."

Further Improvement by Bathurst Co.

THE annual report of Bathurst Company, Limited, for the year ended December 31st, 1926, shows improved earnings for the year and a substantial increase in working capital. Net operating profits, after manufacturing, selling and administration expenses, were practically the same as for 1925, being \$853,437 as against \$854,032, but material reductions in bond and other interest payments resulted in a net profit and loss balance for the year — after all charges, including income tax provision — of \$68,191, as against \$16,158 for the preceding year.

Bond indebtedness during the year was reduced from \$2,634,500 to \$2,537,500 and bank loans were reduced from \$1,150,000 to \$750,000. Net working capital as at December 31st, 1926, stands at \$504,397. At the end of 1924 the company's statement showed a deficit of \$26,660 in working capital account, and the most recent statement therefore shows very gratifying improvement.

B. C. Permanent Loan Co. BRITISH COLUMBIA PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY reports total earnings in 1926 of \$202,782, and net profits, after interest and expenses, of \$84,286. To this is added \$10,766 brought forward making \$95,053 available for distribution. After dividends, taxes, etc., the balance remains at \$20,139. The reserve fund stands at \$650,000. Mortgage payments were well met during the year, and new mortgage investment totalling \$611,000.00 made. Interest rates have shown a tendency to lower figures. Substantial increases were obtained in currency debentures and savings accounts.

Monarch Knitting Shows Improvement

BETTER results were achieved by the Monarch Knitting Company, Limited, in 1926 than in the two preceding years, net profits for the year amounting to \$32,681 as compared with \$2,302 for 1925 and an operating loss of \$52,324 for 1924. Profits added to balance forward of \$352,594, brings surplus to \$385,276. Net working capital is down from \$665,914 at the end of 1925 to \$576,765 at the end of the period under review. Current assets at \$1,437,561 compare with \$1,334,506 and current liabilities at \$860,816 with \$706,059. Bank loans are up over \$100,000 to \$622,138 and payables stand at \$157,337. Inventories are shown at \$1,020,802 and receivables at \$330,937.

The directors in their report to the shareholders say: "The sales for the year show an increase of 9 per cent, as compared with the previous year, but the knit goods and woollen industry still operates under a handicap due to competition from imported goods made in countries with a lower standard of wages. The reserve for depreciation now amounts to \$697,149.85. The inventory has been taken on a basis of cost or replacement value, whichever the lower. All bad debts have been written off, and a substantial reserve has been maintained to take care of doubtful accounts. The taxes paid the Dominion Government on sales and for excise stamps during the year amount to \$94,117.86, which largely constitutes a burden on the business."

"Your directors feel that it would not be advisable to resume the payments on the preferred stock at the present time."

A GEOLOGICAL map of Duparquet and Desor townships, western Quebec, has just been published by the Geological Survey. It shows on a scale of one mile to one inch the distribution of the various geological formations and is of interest to prospectors and mining men. Copies may be had by applying to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

HON. G. GREENFIELD, ex-premier and now Commissioner of Colonization for Alberta, left recently for England to open an office for the Alberta Government for the direction of immigration to that province.



"Office Specialty" installation for one of the large Motion Picture Distributing Companies

NOW—STEEL DESKS are Favored

We are the Largest Manufacturers in the British Empire of

Desks Tables
Chairs Files
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Visible Records
Card Record Supplies
Underwriters' Safes
Steel Shelving
etc.

THIS office, recently re-equipped with "NewSteel" Desks replacing miscellaneous types of wood desks, has an air of trimness and stability that could not be duplicated by anything but Steel fashioned by "Office Specialty". "NewSteel" Desks fit in handsomely with any color scheme in the office.

Most installations of "NewSteel" Desks we have made during the past two years have been for complete office installations varying from 10 to 200 desks. Low depreciation cost, fine mechanical features and an appreciation of the growing trend towards Steel for all equipment service, were the chief factors that influenced these decisions.

Ask for our "NewSteel" Desk Catalog

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SOVEREIGN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE

WINNIPEG

CONTINUED PROGRESS

The year 1926 has been productive of a very gratifying measure of success in every department of the Company's business. Insurance written, Income from Premiums and Interest, the growth of Assets and of Reserve Funds, and, in fact, all the more important features that represent real substantial progress. The Company received new Assurances approximating \$5,000,000.00, an increase of over 40% as compared with the corresponding total of last year. Assurance in force (exclusive of Accident or Double Indemnity Additions) amounted to \$21,691,538.00 or a gain over the previous year of \$2,872,488.00. To better show the very substantial growth of the Company a comparison of results for 1925 and 1926 in respect of some of the most outstanding features of a Life Assurance Company's business follows:

Total Assets	\$3,351,730.07	\$3,792,513.78
Reserves for Assurances and Annuities	2,611,943.00	2,976,279.00
Cash Income, Premiums and Interest	816,748.37	912,591.54
Payments to Policyholders	292,716.97	223,636.00
Rate of Interest earned on Invested Funds	6.87	6.90

SECURITY

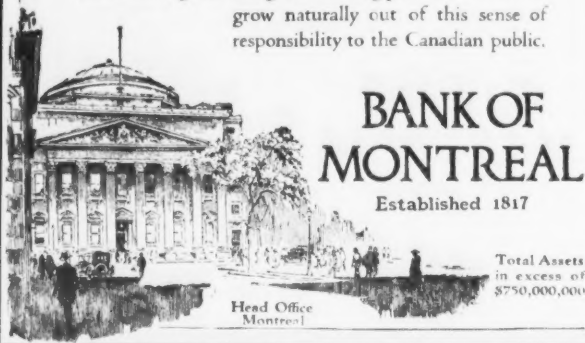
It has always been the chief aim of the Company to maintain its full program of Security and Service to Policyholders and no efforts were omitted during the year 1926 to continue to substantially build out past strong financial position. The Company's Surplus Funds again show a noticeable upward trend, while further protection to Policyholders and the maintenance of Policyholders' Dividends have been augmented by additional funds and resources. The Company, in short, has built itself up into an exceedingly strong position. No Company affords better or ampler Security to its Policyholders, or is more advantageously situated to insure satisfactory returns to the Insuring Public.

SPECIAL FUNDS AND SURPLUS

Definite Provision for Future Profits to Policyholders	\$208,886.00
Contingency Reserve	40,000.00
Market Value of Bonds and Debentures in Excess of Value in Account	100,938.39
Free Surplus Available for General Purposes	160,983.37
TOTAL (Exclusive of Paid Up Capital)	\$510,777.76

POPULAR CONFIDENCE

places upon the Bank of Montreal a responsibility which those directing the Bank feel very strongly.
Good faith, good will, good banking practice and service grow naturally out of this sense of responsibility to the Canadian public.



BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

Total Assets
in excess of
\$750,000,000

Head Office
Montreal

TRUE STORIES ABOUT LIFE INSURANCE By a Mutual Life Representative

The FORGOTTEN CLAUSE



A NUMBER of years ago we issued a policy to a man who subsequently became incapacitated from tuberculosis. For three years he was unable to do anything.

One day his mother came to me wanting to surrender the policy on her son's life for the cash value. I examined the policy and found it carried a total disability clause which the poor woman had entirely overlooked.

I read the mother the disability clause. She didn't yet quite understand.

"It's all right for you to talk," she said, "but
"I need that money NOW"

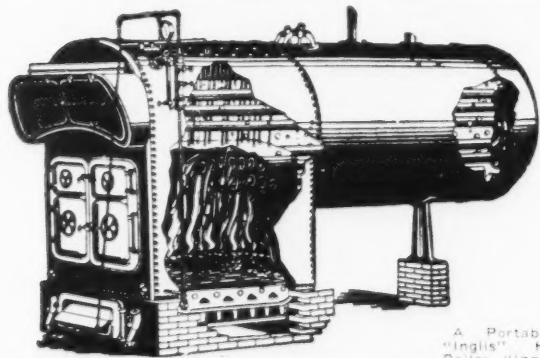
I reported the case to the head office. The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada promptly refunded two years' premiums and in addition paid an amount covering the monthly income for the two previous years. Regularly each month after that until her son died, the mother received a cheque from the Mutual Life of Canada. At his death the company sent her a cheque for the amount of the policy in full.

All Representatives of the Mutual Life of Canada are equipped to give invaluable counsel upon life insurance. Give them your confidence. They will respect it.

**The MUTUAL LIFE
of Canada**
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

J. N. ROY, District Manager,
401-4 Banque Nationale Bldg.,
71 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q.

307



A Portable Firebox "Inglis" Heating Boiler. "Inglis" Heating Boilers (portable and bricksets) are built in all sizes, large and small. Specifications gladly supplied on request.

FIRST COST IS LAST COST

A foreign-made boiler may be purchased at a better price than one made in the Canadian shops of the John Inglis Company Limited. But this foreign-made product's first cost is not the last cost.

Extra expense for new castings or repairs together with the delay in receiving them will eventually cost you more than the initial expense of an Inglis boiler made in Canadian shops by Canadian workmen.

You reap the benefit of 60 years' manufacturing and engineering experience when you purchase boilers, pumps, stacks, penstocks and all classes of machinery from the John Inglis Company Limited. Inglis products are second to none at any price.

**The John Inglis
COMPANY LIMITED**

14 STRACHAN AVENUE, TORONTO, ONT.
405 POWER BUILDING, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Manitoba Mineral Progress During 1926

Official Statement by Industrial
Development Board of Manitoba

THERE has been much that is encouraging in the operations of the present season in Manitoba, as far as mining development is concerned. In the Central Manitoba field, developments have reached the stage on the Kitchener property where the installation of a 150-ton mill is being planned for the winter, and where the underground work has opened up a body of ore which would appear to justify an extensive programme for the future. In the northern field, work has been pushed ahead very rapidly at the Flin Flon to test out the separation process on the mixed ore, and a 25-ton experimental flotation plant will be ready to operate early in 1927; and at Cold lake the Sherritt property has on preliminary diamond drilling been found to be an important zinc-copper discovery. New lithium bearing pegmatites have been found in the area northeast and east of Lac du Bonnet. The building stone industry has been very considerably stimulated by increased building operations; and progress has taken place towards a local supply of tapestry brick, which is important for the province. There is no increase in production in metallic minerals, but when the statistics are made up, there will probably be found to be a considerable increase in production in non-metallies. And public opinion realizes more fully than at any time in the past the importance of assisting in the development of the mineral resources of the province.

In local circles greater interest has been taken in the field east of lake Winnipeg than in any other area in the province. This was in part due to the publicity which the Red Lake area in Ontario, which is a neighboring mineral district to the Manitoba field, was receiving. It was mainly due, however, to the fact that operations were proceeding very favorably on the Kitchener property, northeast of Long lake, and that high values were being obtained on the Cryderman property near Partridge Lake. On the Kitchener property there has now been done 2,500 feet of drifting on the 125-foot level and the 325-foot level, a vertical three compartment shaft has been sunk on the Kitchener property, and a two compartment shaft on the Growler claim. Diamond drilling has been done on the Kitchener, Tene and Growler claims. Sampling on the surface vein of the Kitchener property gave a stoping width of \$13 ore for 900 feet, and the underground work seems to have fairly well borne out the surface values and extent of ore. On the Tene 6 claim values of \$15 to \$20 per ton over a width of 16 feet were obtained for 190 feet. Plans are now being made for the construction of a 150-ton mill and arrangements have been made by the Manitoba Power Co. for the supplying of power to the property of the company (the Central Manitoba Mines), representing the WAD Syndicate and John Taylor & Sons, Ltd.

On the Cryderman property (4 miles northwest of Partridge Lake), the vein was traced for 1,500 feet with widths up to 30 feet of quartz, a shaft sunk to 260 feet, and drifting done at the 150 and 250 foot levels. Very good values were obtained on the surface showings, which have not been fully maintained in the underground sampling. The property will probably be diamond drilled during the winter. Discoveries have been made at Garner lake, Gent lake, Slate lake and Bidou lake, and in the original Rice lake district the San Antonio vein is being opened up. North of the Hole river, the Ling and Betty claims in the English Brook area are being prospected. The Ling claim shows considerable telluride.

In the field north of The Pas the main work during the year has been in connection with the copper zinc sulphides at the western end of the mineral areas. At the Flin Flon property the framework of a 25-ton experimental flotation plant is near completion, freight has been rushed through during the last months of open water and the heavier machinery will be brought in over the ice. The plant will be ready early in the New Year, and will test out on an operating scale the process of separating the zinc and copper ores, and recovery of the precious metals which has been investigated at Denver during the past two years. Before the end of next summer it should be possible to decide whether the process is satisfactory, and whether the mine will be opened up. At the Sherritt property, east of Cold lake, the preliminary diamond drilling was completed before break-up last spring, and it is understood that a very considerable orebody in zinc and copper was blocked out to the 300-foot level. The trenches show rather coarse grained sphalerite and chalcopryrite at the southeast and northwest ends of a two mile shear in sediments which dip flatly to the northwest. The property is 40 miles due northeast of the Flin

Flin property. If the Flin Flon were operating, the development of the Sherritt property would be expedited. It is probable that the company which now holds the option on this property will proceed to diamond drill at depth this winter. There are other zinc copper properties of interest in the Cold lake area, and the whole territory between Flin Flon and Cold lake will be subjected to careful prospecting. Copper showings south of Aimee lake and on Thompson lake, as well as the Baker-Patton property, may early be diamond drilled. Some work has been done on gold properties in the Herb lake, Little Herb lake, and Snow lake areas. Mill tests were run on the Bingo vein-rock and some progress was made on the Cyclone group at Little Herb lake. The Elbow lake area was quiet during the year.

In the lithium bearing pegmatites east of Point du Bois and northwest of Lac du Bonnet, shipments will shortly be made from the Silver Leaf property both to England and to the Continent. There are now three main areas—the original Silver Leaf area, the Cat lake area and the Bernie lake area, with interesting and important associations of lithium minerals. Some progress has been made in the investigation of methods of refining, both in England and locally and the market possibilities have been fully explored. Everything considered, there is a fair prospect for a local refining industry, which would also stimulate industrial development in other directions.

INTEREST in the search for oil in the province has been quickened by the developments in Alberta. Drilling has been carried on during the year in the Mafeking area, southwest of Treherne, and near Grandview. The results of several years of search have not been very encouraging; they have indicated, however, that drilling should be concentrated on these areas where the Niobrar oil shales are buried to some depth, and that search should not continue to any great depth below the Dakota sandstone horizon. Gas is now being used, in small scale, in three areas in the Waskada district, Treherne and Hartney, the latter two on the northeast flank of the Pembina hills. Gas has recently been obtained south of Souris.

In non-metallies most progress was made in building stone and brick manufacture. The local demand for building stone has been greatly stimulated by the construction of the Hudson's Bay Company store in Winnipeg, a very handsome stone-faced building which has kept the quarries working to capacity. The eastern market for the stone is growing and the Western Stone Co. have now established a mill at the quarry in order that the finished stone may be shipped east without having to be first shipped to the Winnipeg mills. In the brick industry both at the Alsip plant at Winnipeg and at Edrans, wire-cut tapestry brick is being produced which will result in considerably lessening the importation into the province of high-priced face brick. Of ten apartment blocks erected in Winnipeg during the season, six were supplied with local tapestry brick. The use of local sands as moulding sands for foundry purposes is also increasing. It seems probable that within a few years the Ottawa sand (Illinois) will be entirely supplemented by the Black Island sand from Lake Winnipeg. Investigations are proceeding on the feasibility of a local glass industry, for which the Black Island sand would be used. There has been a good demand for cement and gypsum products.

The city of Winnipeg is now more intelligently interested in the development of the Pre-Cambrian mineral wealth than at any previous time, and both the provincial authorities and the citizens of Manitoba are keenly desirous of assisting that development. Several organizations are taking definite part in working towards a greater development of the resources of the Province. The Provincial Government has guaranteed the bonds, under necessary safeguards, for railways into the two mineral fields when the developments justify the building of these railways. More prospectors are needed in both fields and a greater proportion of British capital to other outside capital could well be placed in the new Manitoba areas.

South Saskatchewan Wins SOUTH Saskatchewan district of the Excelsior Life Insurance Co., under Manager I. W. Craze, has won the Excelsior Challenge Cup for production in 1926 and will hold it for 1927. So keen was the struggle for possession of the Cup that the margin between British Columbia and South Saskatchewan was at one time less than one-fifth of one per cent., while two or three of the other divisions were not far behind. Some of the loyal band of workers under Manager Craze were: H. E. Drope, N. McVean, W. Blodan, T. R. H. Blaine, J. A. McLaughlin, R. M. McInnis, G. W. MacKay, A. Delorme, J. F. L. Clements, J. H. Sturdy, C. Neigel, N. J. MacDonald, W. J. M. Fleming, K. J. Chervinski, J. L. MacKay, H. R. Gordon, G. S. Thompson, J. I. Sidler.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 19, 1927



MRS. WILLIAM D. BLACK
Wife of the new Speaker in the Ontario Legislature.
—Photo by Pittaway, Ottawa.



MR. AND MRS. HENRY PHILBRICK NELSON
The marriage of Miss Kathleen Sullivan, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Alan Sullivan, Shearman House, Pluckley, Kent, England, formerly of Toronto, and granddaughter of the late Right Rev. Edward Sullivan, formerly Bishop of Algoma and Rector of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, and Mrs. Sullivan, Sussex Court, Toronto, to Mr. Henry Philbrick Nelson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, London, England, formerly of New Zealand, took place on a recent Saturday at St. James' Church, Piccadilly. The Rev. Canon Welch, Southend-on-Sea, former provost of Trinity College, and Rector of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, officiated. Mr. Nelson is a surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.



MISS AILEEN HUGHES
Daughter of the late Sir Sam Hughes and Lady Hughes, of Lindsay, whose marriage took place on Saturday of last week in Lindsay.
—Photo by Ashby and Ogden.

Love Dramas of the Peerage The King and the Pretty Haymaker

IF EVER woman was born to romance it was surely Lady Sarah Lennox whose beauty and witchery nearly won for her a crown as England's Queen; and who, after ostracising herself from society by an unhappy love-affair, lived to become the mother of heroes and to end her days in tragic loneliness.

With the passionate blood of the "Merrie Monarch" in her veins, and dowered with the beauty of her great-grandmother, Louise de la Querouaille, she had for parents that Earl of March and that daughter of Lord Cadogan, who as children were summoned from the schoolroom to the altar to pay by their marriage a wager lost by their parents.

As a child, the daughter of this romantic pair—who parted at the altar, never to meet again until Lady March had blossomed from the unattractive schoolgirl into the loveliest woman of her day—gave such promise of rare beauty that she was the pet of the Court, and the acknowledged "sweetheart" of King George II, who was never happier than when playing the squire to his "little fairy."

For a few years her little ladyship disappeared from the Court and her romps with "Mr. King," as she called him, to return a young lady of such surprising beauty and grace that she was at once installed as Queen of the Royal Court, with every gallant at her feet.

Horace Walpole raved of her charms. "She is more beautiful," he wrote to a friend, "than you can possibly conceive"; while Lord Holland exhausted his superlatives in trying to describe, "the finest complexion, most beautiful hair and prettiest person that was ever seen, with a sprightly and fine air, a delicious mouth, remarkably fine teeth, and the most exquisite bloom in her cheeks."

At sight of the new beauty, "fresh from the wilds of Ireland," the King's grandon, and soon to be his successor on the throne, tumbled head over ears in love with her.

He was her shadow everywhere, wrote her the most amorous of billets-doux, and blushed furiously while he poured his clumsy compliments in her ears. And the hotter the Prince's passion grew, the cooler was Lady Sarah's response. She told him frankly that she preferred the company of her dogs and squirrels to his; and even when he put on his crown she treated him, as he sadly confessed, "with no more consideration than a lackey."

In his despair he at last confided his passion to Lady Susan Strangeways, imploring her to speak for him to her friend, and to tell her that "she is the fittest person in all the world to be my Queen."

But his wooing by proxy proved as ineffectual as his personal protestations. Meeting Lady Sarah Lennox, a few days later, in the palace corridor, he asked shyly: "Has your friend given you my message?" "Yes, sir," was the demure, half-coquettish answer. "Well—and what do you think of it? I implore you to tell me, frankly, for my happiness hangs on your answer." "Think of it, sir?" answered Lady Sarah; "why, nothing," and away she skipped from the Royal presence, a song on her lips.

But George was much too infatuated to lose heart at this rebuff. When Lady Sarah had the misfortune to break her leg while hunting he was distressed with anxiety, and sent his couriers racing one after another to bring him the latest news of her condition; and when, restored to health, she returned to Court he was as inseparable from her as before her too frank avowal that she thought "nothing" of his wooing.

That she herself had already repented of her ungraciousness her changed attitude seems to prove. When the King's mother showed her strong disapproval of her son's love-making, even to the extent of carrying him off from her side at a State ball, Lady Sarah began to pit strategy against the Princess's more open methods.

When the King took his daily ride he rarely failed to encounter his lady-love decked in some bewitching costume; or to see her, raked in hand, looking coquettishly up at him as he passed, from the hayfields adjoining Holland House. It is even said that more than once she had stolen rendezvous with him in the palace itself, in the guise of a serving-maid.

In a foolish moment she had said "No" to the crown of a Queen of England; she showed now that she by no means despaired of a renewal of the offer, which she would not refuse a second time. So essentially feminine was the coquettish Lady Sarah!

But her penitence had come too late. For, before George repeated his offer, his hand was disposed of by his mother to the unlively Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

There is still to be seen the letter Lady Sarah wrote to her friend, Lady Susan Strangeways, when she was stung by this unkind blow of Fate. "I shall take care," she wrote in her wounded pride, "to show that I am not mortified to anyone. The thing I am most angry at is looking so like a fool as I shall do. If he was to change his mind again (which can't be, though), and not give me a very good reason for his conduct, I would not have him; for if he is so weak as to be governed by everybody I shall have but a bad time of it. Luckily," she adds, "I did not love him, only liked him. Nor did the title weigh with me. So little, at least, that my disappointment did not affect my spirits more than an hour or two."

In such a spirit did Lady Sarah try to show a brave and smiling face to the world, and to hide the aching of her heart. Bravely did she play her role; and when, in robes of white velvet and silver, her dainty head crowned with a tiara of diamonds, she appeared as one of the bridesmaids of her lover's homely Princess, she carried herself as proudly and tore as smiling a face as any lady present at the Royal nuptials. For Lady Sarah Lennox was by no means the woman to break her heart over a lost crown. She was young, she was supremely beautiful, and she could pick and choose among the coronets so many lovers were ready to lay at her feet.

To one and all, however, she turned a deaf ear, until one day the world of fashion awoke to learn that the woman who might have been Queen had actually given her hand to Sir Thomas Ranelagh, an almost unknown country squire.

Then followed a few years of rustic happiness with which she professed herself well contented. She wrote to her friend, Lady Susan: "Who would not be happy with a pretty place, a good house, good horses, greyhounds for hunting, so near Newmarket, what company we please in the house, and (2000) a year to spend. Good husbands are not so common; at least I see none like my own and your description of yours, from which I reckon that we are the two luckiest women living."

And she would probably have spent the rest of her days in such bucolic happiness had not Lord William Gordon, of the handsome face and courtly manners, come



MLLE. LENGLEN, THE FAMOUS TENNIS CHAMPION
Who has recently returned to France with \$100,000 earned in her professional tour in the United States.

into her Eden to steal away his peace. Why she succumbed to the fascinations of the Scottish lordling who shall say? It is sufficient to record that one morning Sir Thomas awoke to find that his wife had fled and the Scotsman with her.

Then followed for the runways three months of a fool's paradise from which they at last awoke when Lord William, under pressure from his family, but the woman he had beguiled to find a refuge under her husband's roof at Goodwood, divorced by her husband, married by her lover.

Over the days of darkness and penitence that followed we must draw the curtain of pity and only raise it again when we find Lady Sarah's hand sought in marriage by that fine soldier and gentleman, the Hon. George Nagler, who cared nothing for her past so long as he could win the woman he loved. In vain she tried to dissuade him. "He knows I do love him," she wrote, "and being certain of that he laughs at all else."

Thus it was that one August day in 1781 Lady Sarah Lennox stood at the altar with her gallant captain, with whom she was to spend the happiest years of her chequered life and to become the mother of his five stalwart sons, four of them to win laurels on fields of battle, the fifth to win fame as historian of the Peninsular War.

Thus twenty-three happy years passed, then came a widowhood spent in darkness.

One more glimpse we have of Lady Sarah before the end came. She is present at a sermon preached by the Dean of Canterbury in aid of an infirmary for the blind, and as the preacher describes in moving words, King George III, spending his days in darkness, amid the splendours of his palace, the tears stream from her own sightless eyes; and, overcome by emotion, she begs her companion to lead her home, as she murmurs proudly: "Blind, blind—both blind!"

Sea-gulls Inland

A flash of silver wings in the sun,
And I see, with divine surprise,
Here in the Midlands, quiet and dumb—
Sea-gulls up in the skies!

Sea-gulls! I am content no more
With tame little fields and woods—
My thoughts are set to a rock-bound shore,
The sea, and the sea's wild moods.

God! for a headland far away,
Bare to the autumn gale,
Where the great waves roar and the wind-whirled
spray
Drifts out like a torn white veil.

And the wild white horses toss their manes
Far out as the eye may reach,
While the sea-birds cry in the winds and the rains,
(The boats moored high on the beach).

Back go the sea-gulls, splendid and free,
In rhythmical, ordered flight,
And my heart goes with them, home to the sea,
As I watch them out of sight.

—Teresa Hooley.

Hills

I will go walk along the dreaming hills
Where sun and shadow meet—and the swift clouds
Chase one another at their own sweet wills.

The lark's song—and the beating of the sleep—
With the Wind-voices calling down the sky,
Dim hollows folded closely in for sleep.

The crescent moon, hung in the sapphire night—
The myriad stars—and in the quietude
Peace—that is there enthroned upon the height.

—M. E. Mason.



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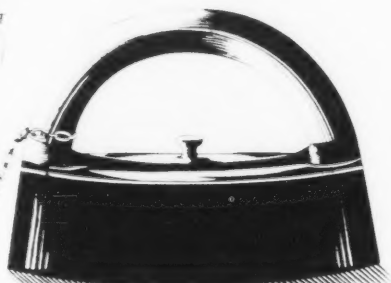


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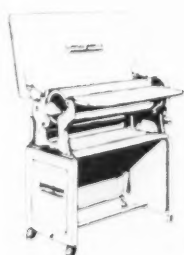
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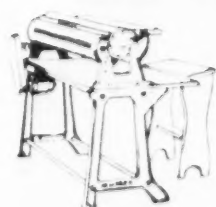
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LONDON LETTER

I INSIST on telling again that we have had a lovely winter. I never remember more sun than we have had this year—or rather this season.

Unusual Winter

for it is not only the sun of 1927—yet from force of habit some gloomy people who write for the newspapers use the same old phrases about the winter being unregretted, etc. For my own part when I get letters from friends mentioning that they have had bad weather on the Riviera and elsewhere I chortle to think of the sun and the bright skies we have had.

Joseph Johnston, who made a brilliant speech, and Ernest Raymond, whose book "Tell England" has overshadowed all that he has done since. The two last named proposed and responded to "The Land We Live In," Mr. Johnston speaking as a Scot in London and making the room ring with laughter, and Mr. Raymond speaking as an Englishman for the duration of the dinner and ending with the explanation that he is really Irish. Ernest Raymond is enormously tall, with a thoroughly Irish face, and his war record included being a chaplain (he has since resigned



LADY CRAIG OPENS NEW SCHOOLS AT BELFAST

Sir James Craig, the Premier of Northern Ireland, and Lady Craig (right) at Everton P.E. Schools in Crumlin Road, Belfast, after the opening ceremony which Lady Craig performed. Left are Major Hail Thompson and Mrs. Hail Thompson.

and the lovely views we can enjoy without spending our money traveling abroad in search of these delights.

Now I have done my duty by the weather and have placed on record my own appreciation and can turn to other matters.

ONE is always hearing of people going to Canada to discover for themselves what the country is like, or revisiting scenes with which they were once familiar. The latest news of an interesting traveller is that Miss Philippa Bridges, F.R.G.S., is to go to the Dominion in a few weeks; not, however, that this is her first visit as she lived for a time in British Columbia before the war.

A Woman Traveller

Miss Philippa Bridges, F.R.G.S., is to go to the Dominion in a few weeks; not, however, that this is her first visit as she lived for a time in British Columbia before the war.

Miss Bridges, author of books and a contributor to some of the best English periodicals, such as Blackwoods and the Cornhill, and to daily papers, made quite a sensation by her journey across Central Australia and her book on experiences. She went alone from Adelaide to Darwin and among other experiences travelled six hundred and fifty miles on the back of a camel. My one experience of riding a camel was in the desert, a day's journey from Algiers, and for that reason I have a feeling of respect mingled with wonder for anyone who could make so long a journey by the aid of the camel. Miss Bridges is the first white woman who has crossed the Main range of Papua, and she knows other out-of-the-way parts of the world as well.

As far as her Canadian trip goes Miss Bridges tells me that she wants to combine a writing and lecturing tour, and as the subject of farming for women is one of her chief interests she hopes to study the situation in Canada at first hand.

THE 168th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was honored here by quite the best dinner of the kind I have ever attended. Not only the dinner itself was good, which after all is no novelty, but the standard of the speeches was so high that it will be difficult for the organizers of the Burns' dinners in other years to surpass this success. The President was Dr. J. M. Bulloch, formerly editor of "The Graphic," and a well-known literary critic, and among the chief guests were the Marquis of Huntley, who is well over eighty and a distinguished figure. Sir Johnston and Lady Forbes Robertson, who retain their hold on the affections of the public to an enviable degree. Mr. and Mrs. John Drinkwater (the latter proposed the immortal memory of Burns), Sir Robert Blair, the Rev.

The Burns' Dinner

However, all the speech was not humorous or explanatory. Most of us went home vowing to be more careful about the use of good English, because we are the guardians of the language, and it rests with us—so our guest of honor said—to prevent the language being used up, vulgarised and spoilt.

Among the people present, whether members of the Society or guests, were Lord and Lady Burnham (the latter took the chair as President of the Society), Sir John Foster Fraser, Mrs. Champion de Crespigny, Mr. St. John Adcock, the editor of The Bookman, Mrs. Frank Collier (Wilhelmina Stiehl), Judge and Mrs.

Orders) in France, Gallipoli, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia and Russia. His books have been written since the war, and after his strenuous service he lives quietly in Sussex.

DEAN INGE, the Dean of St. Paul's, long ago acquired the nickname of "The Gloomy Dean," but after hearing him speak at the luncheon given by the Society of Women Journalists last week I feel

sure that the name is undeserved and should be dropped. The Dean was really extraordinarily witty and very human throughout, but the remark that produced most applause was inspired by the question of the benefit of writing as compared with speaking. Speaking may be badly reported, whereas writing for the press you are fairly certain that what you have said will appear. This reminded the Dean of his visit to the United States when, among other questions, the reporters asked what he thought of the morals and manners of the modern flapper as compared with her grandmother's. To which the Dean replied that he had neither witnessed nor shared the indiscretions of the grandmothers and could express no opinion in the matter. The really human part of the speech was a reply to those critics who resented the Dean writing regularly for the newspapers. He was scolded by writers who said he was a blackleg taking the bread out of their mouths; also that he was a rich man who did not need the money. Dean Inge explained that he thought it was no more undignified to address the great public through the papers than from the pulpit; moreover he was not a blackleg as he had no reason to complain of the way he was treated by editors, and did not spoil the market for others. As far as money was concerned the Deanery was only worth £1,500 a year, and his four children cost him £1,000 annually, while his house had thirty rooms and a certain amount of hospitality was expected in his position.

However, all the speech was not humorous or explanatory. Most of us went home vowing to be more careful about the use of good English, because we are the guardians of the language, and it rests with us—so our guest of honor said—to prevent the language being used up, vulgarised and spoilt.

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Where dinner is an adventure long remembered

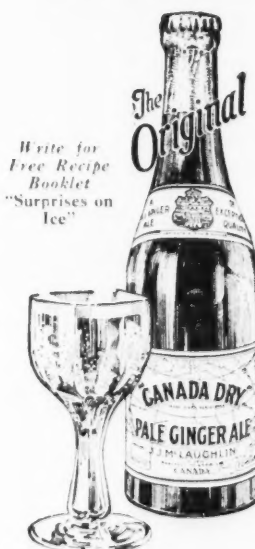
GO INTO any of the great hotels or clubs in mid-day or of an evening when the soft lights twinkle on glistening silver, and you will see an old friend gracing the tables or being borne majestically on high by the waiters who move so silently to and fro.

"Canada Dry!" Somehow you know that no other ginger ale could be quite so much at home amid such distinguished surroundings. It adds an aristocratic, crowning touch to every meal and makes it something to linger over and remember.

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Noble, and Mr. Sidebotham, who is one of the most brilliant of London journalists.

TALKING of plays Sir Gerald Du Maurier has "struck oil" again in the new play at the St. James' Theatre, "Interference," which I have not yet seen, is described so enthusiastically by a critic of my acquaintance who does not err on the side of charity, that one feels it must be extraordinarily good. Melodrama, if you like, but super-melodrama! However Gerald du Maurier is so immensely popular that even if the play were less entertaining than it is he would be sure of a rapturous greeting at each appearance. An actor whose audience calls him "Gerald" is someone well above ordinary mortals.

A New Play

The poor dear dead have been laid out in vain. Turned into cash, they are laid out again! Hood on a Diary.



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Here and There in the Old World

From Grave to Gay
From Lively to Severe

AT THIS very critical time for British interests in China everything depends on Mr. O'Malley, Counsellor of the British Legation in Pekin, who has been in Hankow, negotiating with Eugene Chen and the Southern forces.

To those used to the old diplomacy it will come as a shock to learn that such delicate work and interests and issues so vast are in the hands of a man still under 40. He is, in fact, 38; a tall, quiet man with a rather abrupt, but humorous, manner, and no love for social occasions—this, again, is a departure from the old days, when the only use that could be found for the young men in the Diplomatic Service was to put them to entertaining the wives of influential foreigners! At other times they were little more than confidential office boys to the sedate old buffers who pulled the strings of States.

But all that sort of thing is abhorrent to Owen St. C. O'Malley, who has always thrown himself into the most interesting work his department could offer. He has a good record and a wide experience. When only 30 he was private secretary to Mr. Leverton-Harris at the Ministry of Blockade—he had, of course, tried to go to the Front, but he was much too valuable to lose. He was so successful stopping contraband of war passing through Switzerland, when in the Northern Department, that he was put on to the same negotiations with Holland. By the end of the War he was second-in-command of the Department, and had worked his way—metaphorically, not literally—to the Baltic.

This was the most hectic period of the Russian revolution; and Bolshevism took up all his time. Indeed, it is his specialty. Only two years ago he went to Russia for a tour of personal inspection, and was feted like a prince by the Soviet authorities—a circumstance which did not in the least blind him to the realities of Bolshevism and the world-revolutionary aims of its leaders.

Most of what the Foreign Office knows about the leading Bolsheviks and their activities is based on the brilliant report he wrote on his return. Borodin and all the anti-Great Britain company are old enemies of Mr. O'Malley's—which is why he, rather than anyone else, was sent to Pekin to checkmate their efforts to stir up the Chinese against us. But, apart from that, he was already looked upon as "one of the best draft-writers in the Foreign Office."

While he thus attends to the solid work of diplomacy, his wife ably seconds him in her own sphere. She is a first-class hostess, and more than makes up, in all social activities, for his retiring disposition. They have three children—the only people, besides his wife, to whom Mr. O'Malley unbends. Though the eldest is only thirteen, they are all in China with their parents, and are extracting more enjoyment than is their father out of the delicious excitement of riots and bloodshed!

ONE of the most polished specimens of European civilization is Mr. Eugene Chen, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs at Canton, China, says the "Daily Mail". Dignified members of the Chinese community contemplate him with a shudder. Mr. Chen has nothing Chinese about him, unless it be a slight cast of countenance which is by no means convincing. He was born in Trinidad, and at one time during his chequered career as an anti-British journalist it suited him to claim British nationality.

He looks Western, but he hates the West. His brilliant eyes blaze viciously behind his gold-rimmed spectacles when he pillories Great Britain for her Imperialistic sins and his slender hands excitedly saw the air. His command of English is well nigh perfect when he talks; he writes it far better than many native sons of Britain.

Mr. Chen wears white spats below his carefully creased trousers. He is a credit to his London tailor. He quotes Kipling and Hardy with easy confidence. Some of his ironic despatches, indited from the Foreign Office at Canton, are real masterpieces of English prose. His brain is undoubtedly the ablest of any at the command of Canton's Russian tutors. Mr. Chen is, of course, a great patriot. Yet he takes no chances. When I go to see him in his secluded room at the Terminus Hotel I must pass "gunman" at the door—a little Cantonese sergeant in khaki whose automatic is always poised in his right hand.

Nor could Mr. Chen's daughter—charming though she is—be hailed by the flower of China's population as

representative of their country. Fresh from an American college for women, Miss Sylvia Chen wears the latest Paris fashions with true Western grace. She entered Hankow with her father, clad in well-cut riding breeches, to the great discomposure of the local Chinese dignitaries.

Mr. Woo, the mild, spectacled young secretary to Minister Chen, is another finished product of European tutors and tailors. And there are many like him, equipped with tags of speech which divide them into two classes—the "Cheerios" and "See-you-laters."

They are a thousand miles removed from Chinese ways of living. At Kuling, for one night, they stayed at a Chinese hotel. No more. Next morning, with one accord, they moved down to the best European hotel.

Hankow was warned in advance to provide them of its best. Steam heat, brass bedsteads, and a private bath were some of the little essentials required by the officials when they arrived at the Terminus Hotel this week. Their motor-cars are the finest in the city.

All of which is magnificent, but the puzzled people of Hankow say it is not Chinese.

THE little "smiling" Duchess, to use the hackneyed description, must surely now and again contrast her present great position, and all that it entails, with the simplicity of her not very distant girlhood. For though the Strathmores are amongst the oldest of the Scotch nobility and descendants of ancient kings, and haunted Glamis is one of Scotland's most historic castles, they are not rich, and the daughters of the house were not brought up to great luxury. Like most

Duchess of York

other girls of her age, Lady Elizabeth was put on a small allowance when she first came out, and like most of them, too, she had to think twice when considering the purchase of new frocks and hats and all the other ceteras of dress. And then suddenly a wave of the magician's wand and she becomes the third lady in the land, the mother of a child who is third in succession to the throne, and homage, comfort, luxury, and pretty clothes follow as the prerogative of her position. And a great battle-cruiser is equipped for the express purpose of conveying her and her husband, together with their suite and five hundred trunks and cases, across the world, where a whole continent is eagerly awaiting their arrival and laying itself out to do them honor.

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WITH Mussolini on the one side, and His Holiness the Pope upon the other, the women of Italy seem to be going through a bad period in the matter of dress. To a casual observer making comparisons with the women of other countries, they would seem perhaps to be—in general—the most quietly and modestly dressed of any. Yet Mussolini, relying on the help of a committee of highly-placed ladies, of whom the Queen of Italy is one, has already threatened a standard dress for them, and now the Pope, in a letter addressed to the Archbishop of Cologne, speaks most strongly against the immodesty of the present fashions. He states, "It is deplorable that dresses destined to cover up the body should have become the means of offering the young a stimulus to sensuality. Women of to-day forget their dignity, and offend against modesty. That is why we shall let no opportunity pass to indict modern fashions

as a source of evil, and in the name of our Apostolic authority to condemn this shameful attitude of the women who follow these indecent fashions." With both Church and State ranged against them they do not appear to have much chance of escaping the standard dress. What a depressing thought; and how could it possibly be enforced, even by the all-powerful Fascisti? Anyhow, would it be only for public appearances, or would women be subject to inspection at all times; even in their own homes? How odd it seems that the fiery and passionate Italians can consider submitting to such dictation while the phlegmatic English would never put up with it!

IT IS popularly supposed that the term "old tabby" is, or used to be, given to old ladies because of their fondness for tabby cats. Not a bit of it! Nor would it be right to say that cats were called "tabby" because of the old ladies who owned them, says the "Daily Mail".

The reason lies far away down the road of history and takes us to the times of Haroun el Raschid and Richard the Lion-heart.

From time immemorial galleys have brought the fabrics of the East across the Levant to the coasts of Europe. Muslin came from Mosul, Dimity from Damietta, Sacrinette was Saracen silk from Diarbekr, the great walled city of the Kurds, and Damask from Damascus.

Outside old Bagdad, on the opposite side of the River Tigris from the Bagdad of to-day stood the suburb of El Tabbyjana. In that suburb, without the famous circular walls of the city of the Caliphs, was manufactured a rich and heavy black and

The Young Modern

Will appreciate the smart three hole tie pictured this week. Rose-tan Calf, a new shade just received, is particularly smart. We have it in patent leather as well.

Price \$9.00

New spring styles arriving daily.

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ROMANY OPERA COMPANY
JAMES QUARRINGTON—Baritone.
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white watered silk known to the markets of Europe as "Tabbi." Queen Elizabeth is recorded as wearing a "Tabbi" dress. Mr. Pepys wears his imitation "Tabbi" waistcoat, which the "poor wretch" had given him. It was, too, the favorite material for the dresses of elderly ladies of standing. Hence it was that old ladies were called "old Tabbies". The cat probably takes the same name because its fur is of a similar black and white watered design.

Utterly different in appearance, in results

Tissue-thin, transparent diamonds . . . they have saved women a billion dollars

SYMBOL of value—the diamond-shaped Lux flakes! Symbol of purity—their transparency! Each year from the diamond mines of the world come thousands of gems worth fifty million dollars. Yet department stores say truly: *In the last ten years Lux diamonds have saved women twenty times that sum—probably more than a billion dollars!* Millions of silk stockings and sheer lingerie saved from dangerous alkali and hard rubbing—for, of course, in these tissue-thin transparent Lux diamonds there can be no

alkali! Miles of tub silks kept from yellowing! Thousands upon thousands of woollens saved from shrinking! In such ways Lux has piled up its savings to Canadian women. Today women who first found Lux perfect for fabrics know that it frees hands from the "dishpan look." No longer does dishwashing make their hands red and rough. And one teaspoonful is plenty. In every country of the world Lux is sold only in the familiar Lux boxes never in any other form. Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto.

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THE SECRETS OF A LADY'S MAID



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It is Miford, but
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Icilma Cream is used in the highest circles because of its perfect purity. It contains nothing that can possibly harm the skin; everything that must improve it. Exquisite in its delicate Bouquet perfume, the fine texture of Icilma is the logical choice of the truly fastidious woman. A natural beautifier and the perfect base for powder.



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a wonderful body builder
BOVRIL in milk is
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"Navy Toilet Tissue"

NAVY TISSUE is soft and absorbent and, like all Eddy tissues, is manufactured under the most exacting sanitary conditions.

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MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE



NEARLY every week a scientific discovery is announced which brings help or healing to distressed humanity. In the first week of February, it was Dr. Ernest J. Stevens of San Francisco, speaking in Pittsburgh, who startled and encouraged his hearers by declaring that he has cured broken bones by the use of colors. Each of us has an aura or soul color, says Dr. Stevens, and each organ of the body has its hue.

Here are two questions, she says, that I ask you and expect me to answer: What perfume shall I use? What color shall I wear?

Now, answer easily enough by giving me your favorite scent, but would you tell me the girl or woman who wears it?

Some girls who like both verberna and lavender water.

These same girls who cannot bear the heat of a flapper friend.

They like to make a flapper friend of some of my bath salts.

If you want a nice fresh scent, something subtle?" I asked.

"The subtle, of course!" she answered.

Now, lavender or verberna would not have suited her taste at all. I gave her my own special bath salts brand, and she was delighted.

You should use scent to suit your type.

Why not write to me enclosing a very short description of your tastes and type, and let me suggest a scent for you? But you must be very careful to suit yourself.

There are women whose very presence suggests the simple fragrance of the violet or rose; others whom you would naturally advise to buy the subtler forms of perfume.

I seldom suggest a really heavy scent unless a girl especially asks for it, and I shun like poison the perfume that clings to the room long after you have left it.

Correspondence

T. H. I am really sorry to seem disoblige, but your inquiry regarding cocktails and liquors leaves us without a word in reply. You see, our department is cold creams, hair tonics and perfumes. We simply don't know a thing about cocktails—except that some of them have cherries in them. So, you will just be obliged to write to the Front Page or the Financial Editor to find out what to do. In fact, I think we should have a Beverage Editor to give advice on such subjects. If you only wanted to know about the proper shade of rouge to use with an olive skin we should be very much at home. Wishing you luck!

Marjorie. Away back in the month of October, a fashion photograph found its way to this column and was published therein. It was a photograph of a pair of garters and we have no idea where it came from or how those garters were made. Yet, ever since the photograph appeared, inquiries have been pouring in, as to how those admirable garters are to be made. We really know nothing about the matter, but if you will send us a stamped envelope, we shall be glad to forward you the name of a shop where such garters are sold. All the photographs used in this column are of a "fancy" nature, and no directions for manufacture can be supplied.

Edith. For the hundred-and-eleventh time I advise the book "Watch Your Weight" by Lulu Peters, which is two volumes in price and may be ordered from any bookseller. This volume is a key to the calories and tells you just what to avoid if you wish to attain your proper weight. Everyone seems to be reducing nowadays. It is the popular sport and the fat woman is hopelessly out of date. So get to work at once, on giving up the calories and you will find that you feel ever so much better. Most of us eat too much, you know, and you'll find that exercise and diet will work the desired change.

It is a pity that women, as they grow older, adopt grey or brown or black as their favorite colors. Brown of an earthy tinge is fine, says Dr. Stevens, and is likely to prove depressing. However, there are brown and brown—and almost any brown will prove becoming to a girl with brown eyes and hair to match. The vogue for artificial flowers comes in useful here. A rose in pink or golden hues or a geranium of scarlet tinge will make a welcome spot of brightness and enliven a whole costume. By the way, these artificial flowers are to be more popular than ever and will lend a variety to woman's attire which will add to the gaiety of nations.

As to the "aura" it gives rise to many speculations. I know a charming person of varying moods. Can it be that she has a plaid aura?

Dressing Table Coupon
Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.



The art of smiling charmingly is the art of smiling properly for one's teeth. That is why Pepsodent, used by dental authorities, is also universally placed by experts, these days, near the top of the list of modern beauty aids.

Film—Enemy of Your Teeth and Your Smile

To Which many serious tooth and gum disorders are charged

Send Coupon for 10-Day Tube

IN a film that forms on teeth, science has discovered what is believed to be a chief enemy both of sound and of healthy gums, a viscous, sticky film that ordinary brushing has failed to effectively combat.

Many of the common tooth and gum troubles, including pyorrhea, are largely charged to this film. To combat it, a new dental care is now being widely advised as embodied in the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

Note an effective film combatant

By running your tongue across your teeth you will feel a film, a slippery sort of coating. Ordinary brushing does not remove it.

Film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That is why, according to leading dental opinion, teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay. And that is why it is judged so grave a danger to the teeth by authorities.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of pyorrhea. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

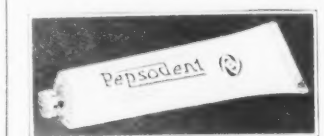
Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Pepsodent, the special film-removing dentifrice which leading dental authorities favor.

Different from any other tooth paste.

Pepsodent curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth to

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PEPSODENT

The quality dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

From the man's viewpoint

HE may thrill to your smartness yet never notice the cut or color of your gown. But should he glimpse the slightest trace of unsightly hair—the whole impression is spoiled; he classifies you from then on as a woman lacking in fastidiousness.

Avoid this unfair criticism. Keep your underarms, forearms and neck clean and fresh with the depilatory famous in France for over one hundred years—X-BAZIN! Safe, easy to use, delicately fragrant. X-BAZIN leaves your skin petal-soft and white. X-BAZIN does not coarsen, darken, or encourage future hair growth. And it takes but a few minutes to perform its important duty. Be fair to your beauty! Use X-BAZIN.

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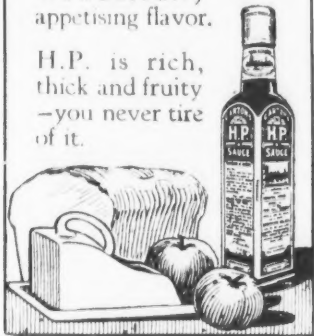
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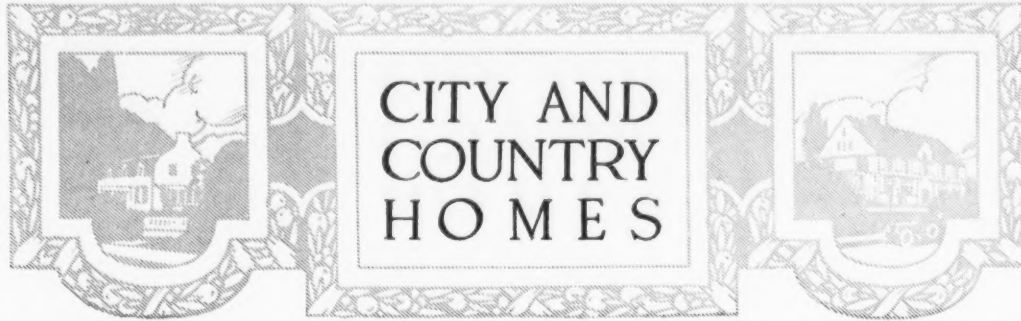
YOU can put your Peerless folding table away almost any place—easily, inconspicuously. And when you want it for any purpose whatever—for sewing, writing, teas or lundie—just take it out and stand it up. It's strong, handy and attractive.

Tops of leatherette, green felt or green linoleum. Models square and round in sizes from 24 ins. to 48 ins.

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**PEERLESS
FOLDING TABLE**



CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

An English Cottage Design

By Walter Stuart Pavey, Architect

"How enchanting," would be the exclamation on seeing a home such as this along some quiet English byway. So it would be, too, if built in a pretty Canadian suburb, and here one would have a plan complying with the most modern ideas of convenience and efficiency, such as would hardly be expected in its old world prototype.

This home would be highly practical and economical to build and to maintain. Notice the elimination of

form a simple trellis against stucco walls or plain wooden fences. The uprights may be tacked to the wooden fence and the horizontals woven in and out to form the desired pattern and tied firmly with raffia. The uprights may be attached to the stucco or cement wall if it is done before the cement hardens.

The bamboo makes a pattern on the plain wall surface. It may be used instead of iron wire or wood to give a simpler and more delicate effect than either of these. Besides this, it gives enough support so that clinging vines such as clematis and turquoise-berry,

Repot palms and pot-bound cinerarias.

Syringe often in the greenhouse to keep down red spider.

Bring in to 50 deg. F. lilac, deutzia, bleedingheart, mock orange, for Easter bloom.

Keep Geisha, cineraria, calceolaria, Erica, at 50 to 45 deg. F.

Prune trees and shrubs outside before the buds begin to swell. Do not prune lilac, forsythia, weigela, deutzia, Japanese quince, tree peony, most spiraea, and viburnums until they have finished blooming, for they bloom on buds formed last fall.



AN ENGLISH COTTAGE DESIGN

waste space in hall and attic, where four good size closets are cleverly located under the roof slope. The square plan, also, signifies economy of construction and heating maintenance.

The living room, which is large and well lighted, contains a fireplace and single nook, anything more cosy than which would be difficult to imagine.

In accordance with the English idea of making the garden an integral part of the home, a garden doorway has been provided in the dining room. A hedge screening the kitchen entrance greatly increases the desirability of this feature.

The kitchen, which is entered from the outside through a small entry containing a refrigerator, is a compact, efficiently laid-out room from which quick and easy access may be had to the basement stairs, main hall, rear entrance, and through a pantry replete with cupboards, to the dining room.

The second floor plan, which is commercially simple and straightforward, provides the four good size bedrooms and a tiled bathroom.

and twining vines such as honeysuckle and akedia, may be trained against the walls. They are very few vines which actually climb without any support.

February in the Garden

MAKE a plan of the garden if you have not already. Measure it with tape and draw it to scale on durable paper. If we are to enjoy the garden as much as the house it is worthy of as much forethought in its plan. The time is past when we could plant a few flowers in a bed placed anywhere and call it a garden. 'Right relationship' might be called the basis of a good plan.

Start a garden diary in order to avoid last year's mistakes.

Seeds of annuals and perennials should be ordered if this is not already done. Trees and shrubs should be ordered from the nursery. Planting of the latter will commence as soon as the ground is workable.

Get flats prepared for seeds to be started indoors. A light open soil with plenty of drainage is essential. If you have no soil ready and it is frozen outside use a pick and get a

Prune shrubs which bloom on new wood, such as grape hydrangea, rose of Sharon, H. P. roses, mock orange, and so forth.

Spray lime and sulphur for scale and fungus diseases.

Put half a barrel over one plant of rhubarb to force.

For indoor decoration bring into sun and water branches of Japanese quince, forsythia, cherries and other fruits, cornelian-cherry, and benzoin. Pussy willow and winter witch-hazel should be in bloom outside already.

For Fine Sweet Peas

SWEET PEAS can hardly be started too early in the season, but much of their success depends upon their making strong root growth while the weather is still cool and reaching flowering size before the advent of settled hot, dry days. In this situation is found the reason for the fall planting of seeds which is practiced along the Atlantic seaboard south of Philadelphia, and the advice to growers farther north to get Sweet Peas in just as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring.

Where only a limited number of



PLANS FOR THE ABOVE HOUSE

In the choice of a color scheme for the stucco walls and quaint shingled gambrel roof it would be well to adhere to the original English manner of using low toned shades, which, although lacking the stronger individuality of the Mediterranean styles, enhance the effect of coziness in which this type of house depends.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications of this house should communicate with the architect-direct, Address: Walter Stuart Pavey, 380 Richmond Street, London, Ont. Copyright 1927, MacLean Building Reports, Limited.

For a Trellis

BAMBOO canes about 6 ft. high purchased from the florist or nursery can be used effectively to

solid block from the garden or compost heap and throw it out. Indoors. Seed flats are 2 in. deep. Mid-February is not too soon to seed plants which take a long time to bloom after germination, such as snapdragon and ageratum.

Sow vegetable seeds in the greenhouse or frame—early tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, cucumber, melon, lettuce, beets, onions, radish, parsley, leek, pepper, celery.

Sow for succession in the greenhouse annuals such as gypsophylla, Shirley poppies, stock, sweet pea, annual larkspur, alissum.

Feed roses and callas with liquid manure.

Start canna's. We no longer like these in round beds cut in the lawn, but they can be effective in a water-side planting where a tropical or exotica effect is wanted.

CHASE & SANBORN'S CHOICE JAPAN TEAS

SEAL BRAND—Produces a pure, delicately flavoured tea of unusual brightness and strength that will appeal to all lovers of uncolored Green Tea.

INDIAN CHIEF—A medium priced tea of exceptional flavour and strength.

In Half and One Pound Air-tight Packages.



A "whole-meal" biscuit endorsed by doctors and dietitians.

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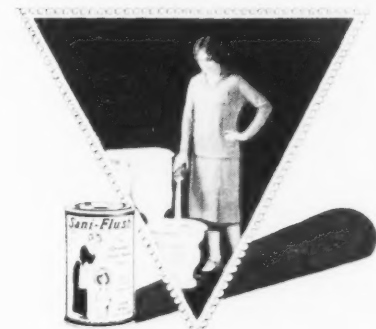


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Means Hot Water Always!

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Made in Canada and fully guaranteed.
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It isn't a task to keep the toilet bowl as clean, white and shining as new. It's easy to remove those unsightly stains, marks and incrustations. Use Sani-Flush. See the bowl glisten with cleanliness!

Just sprinkle Sani-Flush in the bowl, follow directions on the can, then flush. That's all. Simple, isn't it?

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Buy Sani-Flush in one, punch-up can at your grocery, drug or hardware store, or send 35c for full-sized can.

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OLDEST CANADIAN TOURS
TO EUROPE, JULY 1, 1927.

England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy.

MUCH MOTORING

Minimum used, BEST hotels, all on upper deck.
SMALL PARTY—20—Great Advantage
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The Life of Your Sewing Machine

Longevity of your machine is the first consideration. It should be made of sturdy material and should be able to stand up to the heaviest work with less effort.

Know the difference between the best and the cheap. The best machine is the one that will give you the most service for the least money.

A good sewing machine is a good investment. It will save you a great deal of money in the long run.

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MARRIAGES - DEATHS

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All notices must bear the name and address of the sender.

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Lady Beaverbrook and her daughter will return to Montreal from California in March to sail for England.

Mrs. Dudley Dawson, of Maple Gardens, Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week for Mrs. Rosamund Parmenter before the latter's departure for England.

Major and Mrs. Arthur Hill, of Montreal, have been recent visitors in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Ocker, of Toronto, and Mrs. 1926 Dean left on Saturday of last week to sail for France.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Robins, of St. Catharines, Toronto, left on Tuesday of last week for Florida.

Miss May Dawson, of Toronto, recently left for Montreal to visit her sister, Mrs. Carrington Smith, in Quebec, before going abroad for several months. Miss Beatrice Macdonald is occupying Miss Dawson's house during her absence.

Mrs. W. F. Hanna, of Toronto, is spending a few weeks in Atlantic City.

Mrs. J. M. Godfrey, of Lowther Avenue, Toronto, entertained at bridge on Tuesday afternoon of last week.

Wood, Mrs. Victor Sifton, Mrs. George Bridgen, Miss V. Chambers, Miss M. Carlton, Mrs. N. M. Bushell, Miss M. Murray, Miss Mary Millicamp, Mrs. H. N. Cowan, Miss M. Delamere, Mrs. R. A. Daly, Miss K. McFadden, Mrs. Leslie, of Barrie; Mrs. A. R. T. Sibbald, Mrs. Percy Henderson, Mrs. Charles Booth, Miss A. M. Boulton, Mrs. D. Stuart, Miss Esther Cassels, the Misses Foulks, Mrs. G. D. Mackenzie, Mrs. Campbell Meyers, Miss Bessie MacMurchy, Mrs. A. L. Lewis, Mrs. M. McLean, Mrs. N. F. Semman, Miss R. Eaton, Miss E. Thurston, Mrs. K. Strother, Mrs. A. Beatty.

The recent and very successful Arts Ball, organized by Lady Tupper and Mrs. Fred Hawk, in Winnipeg, for the purpose of raising money for the building fund of the Little Theatre, proved to be not only the means of assisting the fund by a cheque of something over a thousand dollars, but a very lovely and interesting spectacle in itself. The beauty and variation of the costumes, the exotic atmosphere, the general sophistication of the scene was as delightful as it was unexpected and has, it is hoped, established the Arts Ball as an annual event in Winnipeg. Mrs. Fred Hawk, as able and indefatigable general convenor; Mr. David R. Finkelstein, as hon. treasurer; Mrs. Gerald Griffin and Mrs. J. W. Sifton, as convenors respectively of the ticket and advertising committee; and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rogers, Jr., as worked untiringly for the general success.

The Royal Alexandra was on fête for the evening. In the good drawing-room the Princess Patricia Band welcomed the guests by a delightful and entirely voluntary programme. Nearby at an attractive booth, numbered dance programmes were sold by Miss Margaret McManus, Miss Evelyn Richards and Miss Helen Sanderson. These pretty vendors, in flowered crinolines, white silk and tulle, and a dashing trade. A prize, donated by Mr. Waverly Dingwall, was later awarded to Mrs. Norman Leach, on whose programme the lucky number was inscribed. All the public rooms of the hotel were appropriately decorated and formed a charming background to the many lovely and attractive costumes. In the two large ballrooms carnival reigned. The moving mass of color, the laughing faces, the festoons of gay balloons and bright ribbons were in sharp and southern contrast to the icy north wind and zero weather without. A Russian chorus, led by Miss Martha Anderson, Miss Jerry Woods, with eighteen pretty members of the Junior League, created a charming interlude. The beautiful Russian peasant costumes, with their clever shing and dancing, added greatly to the enchanting scene. To a judging committee, which included Mrs. M. E. Nason, Mrs. George Watson, Miss Anne Bronaugh, Messrs. F. S. Long, Le Moyne Fitzgerald and Cyril Chivers, was assigned the arduous task of selecting the six best costumes to be awarded prizes donated by Mrs. C. G. Carruthers, Mr. W. H. MacWilliams, Mrs. Fred Hawk, Mrs. William Martin, Mr. E. W. Atwood and Mr. Allan Macdonald. These were respectively won by Mrs. Fred Hawk, as an exquisite evening gown; Mrs. Russell Gage, an Russian street musician—live monkey and an Miss Embrace McBride, as a Russian girl; Mr. R. H. Colard, a Russian prince; Mrs. Hugh Oser, very sweet in costume and pose; and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, a Russian girl in a blue and white costume. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and Mrs. Burrows, who lent their distinguished patronage to the ball, arrived early with their party and stayed until after supper. Other patrons were the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. George Galt, and Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Oser.

Mrs. Robert Simpson, of Lawrence Park, Toronto, entertained at bridge recently for her daughter, Miss Mary Simpson. Mrs. Gordon Radston presided at the tea table, and among the young assistants were Miss Chris. Blackwell and Miss Barbara Slaght, of Haldimand, Miss Louise Miles and Miss Marion Lath.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Selby and Mr. and Mrs. Lacombe, of Simcoe, sailed from New York on February 16th en route to Panama and Los Angeles, California.



MRS. GRAYSON D. BURRESS
Before her recent marriage, Miss Margaret Watson, daughter of Mr. T. H. Watson of St. George Street and Bernard Avenue.

The Misses D. B. Coleman, of Welland, and her daughter, have been the guests in Toronto of Mrs. F. H. Gooche, of Crescent Road.

Mrs. Arthur N. Carter, of St. John, N.B., is a visitor in Toronto for a couple of weeks, guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert V. Eaton.

Mrs. Kenneth MacLaren, of Toronto, is with her children, leaving at the end of the month for Australia.

Those Torontonians attending the New Year's Eve party at the Hotel Hamilton, Toronto, entertained at a luncheon on Thursday of last week for the guests of Mrs. F. H. Gooche, of Crescent Road.

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Mrs. H. Howard Ferguson, wife of the Premier of Ontario, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday afternoon of last week for the wives of the Conservative members from out of town at her residence on Poplar Park Road, Toronto. Mrs. William D. Ross presided with Mrs. Ferguson. Mrs. Ross wears a becoming gown of white tulle and a becoming gown of white tulle and a becoming gown of white tulle.

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MR. AND MRS. SYDNEY H. HEADLAND
The marriage took place recently in San Francisco of Marjorie, only daughter of the late Mr. S. Headland, of Chicago. The bride is a cousin of Mr. Percy and Lady Sherwood, of Ottawa.

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Fine Quality

As in everything else, Fine Quality in tea is necessary for complete satisfaction. "SALADA" for this reason always fulfills the expectations of even the most exacting tea drinkers. Its fine quality constitutes its real economy. You should use "SALADA."

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Down through the years since 1853 Christie's Arrowroot Biscuits have been recognized as a perfect form of nourishment for young children—because of their wholesome ingredients and exceptional purity.

Sold in most grocery stores, or by the mail, in the store or on the phone. Always ask for it.

Christie's Biscuits
The Standard of Quality Since 1853

Iverholme
74 ST. GEORGE STREET
TORONTO

A delightful Old English Pension, American and European Plan. Excellent home cooking.

Rooms, single and ensuite with private bath.

Rates (including Afternoon Tea) from \$18.00 per week up.

Garage in connection. Phone Trinity 1075.

24 St. George Street.

Write for reservations at our expense.

MRS. STEPHENSON
Proprietor.

The Frances Dress Shoppe
305 Ryrie Building
Corner of Yonge and Shuter Streets Toronto

Announce their Spring Showing of Smart Models on Wednesday, Feb. 23rd, and days following.

Dresses
Misses McKibbin & Robertson

Millinery
Miss Gallow

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BROADLOOM CARPETS

We stock a great range of the best broadloom carpets, 9 and 12 feet wide, in colors of grey, rose, sand, blue, taupe, amethyst and mulberry at \$9.00 per square yard.

We also have color rolls showing any color wanted and any width up to 23 feet.

ABDOMINAL BELTS

are a necessity in cases of prolapsus, hernia, post-operation, enteritis or maternity, etc. Have these carefully measured and fitted at

HELEN'S HOUSE OF CORSETRY
300 DANFORTH AVE. TORONTO

Our belts are made especially for us by the only surgical elastic weavers in the city, manufacturers of the famous "Elastik" products. A graduate nurse can be sent to take measurements at your own home if preferred. No charge is made for this service.

For appointment telephone Gerrard 6183.



That's what a mother wrote about her child, who has been on Virol since birth. And you should see this boy — bright, intelligent and rugged — a thriving young citizen who will grow up into a sturdy man! The effects of Virol on ailing children are almost miraculous. All the vitamins essential for growth and development are in Virol. If your child is not strong and healthy, try Virol. Go to your druggist today—buy a tin of Virol and commence feeding your child Virol and milk—there is no better food for children, while for adolescents and nursing mothers Virol is without equal.

Forty million prescribed portions
of VIKOL were given last year in
3000 Hospitals and Infant Clinics.

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Many a handsome woman has come to us with skin injured by using preparations that give a temporary relief and leave a lasting damage. Hixson Preparations are healing, modifying and beneficial, and they also do their work effectively. We have practiced for thirty-five years, with increasing public confidence, for Pimples, Blackheads, Brandy, Itch, Redness, Wrinkles, Crowfeet, Saltiness, Hot, Red Cheeks, Freckle, Burns, Eczema, or any non-infectious skin trouble, cure, soothe, and beautify.

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WARTS AND MOLES

work requires attendance at the institute, it is better to write and get full particulars of this work and make an appointment. **CONSULTATION FREE**

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To be lovely:
use the preparations of
ELIZABETH ARDEN

SCIENTIFIC PREPARATIONS which aid and stimulate every *natural* function of the skin, which keep the tissues vividly healthy, and so make you lovely, too. An Elizabeth Arden Treatment is based on three fundamental steps. Cleansing, with *Venetian Cleansing Cream*. Toning, with *Arden Skin Tonic and Special Astringent*. Nourishing, with *Orange Skin Food* or the delicate *Vetiva Cream*. These same three steps, which supply every need of the skin, should be a part of your daily care of the skin at home.

*Elizabeth Arden's
Venetian Toilet Preparations
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HENRY MORGAN & Co., LTD., *Montreal*
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W. P. LAROCHE, *Quebec*
W. F. C. BRATHWAITE, LTD., *Hanover*
ROY KITCHEN, *London*

ELIZABETH ARDEN
675 Fifth Avenue, New York
25 Old Bond Street, London
1 rue de la Paix, Paris



A wedding of spring-like beauty, which because of the prominence of the happy families concerned aroused very wide interest, took place in London on Saturday, 12th February, at the First United Church, when Miss Alice Victoria Hughes, daughter of Lady Hughes and the late Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., was united to Mr. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Eliot C. Clarke. The officiating clergyman was Rev. T. E. Holding, who was assisted by the Rev. Canon March of St. Paul's Anglican Church, London.

The church, filled with guests from far and near, was fragrant with spring flowers, and as Miss Hughes, on the arm of her brother, General Garnet

After the reception the large number of out-of-town guests, who had arrived on a special train, returned to Toronto in the same way, being accompanied by the bride and bridegroom, who then proceeded to New Hampshire to spend a week in the bridegroom's country home there, before leaving on their long journey to Indo-China. They will sail on 26th February from Vancouver by *Empress of Canada*. The first part of their four months' honeymoon they plan to hunt tigers, afterwards visiting India and Japan.

The bride's going-away frock was a becoming violet-blue crepe de Chine in cape effect, and opening over a pink satin vest. The tight skirt was gathered in the front in folds, tying there



ANOTHER ANGLO-CANADIAN BRIDE

Mrs. F. R. Durham, formerly Dorothy, only daughter of Madame Ellis-Browne, of Braemar Lodge, Calgary, Alta., whose marriage took place in London on February 16. The bridegroom is Colonel F. R. Durham, C.E.B., M.C., Chevalier d'Honneur, of London, England, youngest son of the late Arthur E. Durham, F.R.C.S. Mrs. Durham's father was the late Captain W. Kerr, R.N.R.

She proceeded slowly to the altar where the bridegroom with his best man awaited her. She made a lovely bride. Her Paris gown, simple and picturesque, well suited her clear-cut, regular features and graceful bearing. It was of supple white and silver brocade, with a long train borne from the shoulders, the square end of which was embroidered in silver in a lover's knot, with silver orange blossoms in raised effect. The same design was on the front of the bodice across the waist. The skirt was plain except in the front, where it was decorated in folds and silver embroidery. A long, tiny veil of tulle extended the length of the train, after forming a soft, cap-shaped headress, which was encrusted with orange blossoms. From the left side of this a graceful spray of tiny Easter lilies came down to the shoulder. The face was not veiled, but a piece of the tulle was caught softly under the chin and allowed to hang straight down, veiling but not concealing the bands of silver embroidery which extended from the shoulders down the arms to the wrists. The sleeves were long and she wore silver slippers. Her shower bouquet was of white orchids and lilies-of-the-valley, with a bow. The hat was of violet-blue taffeta, appliqued with flowers in blue and violet. Her coat was a brown tulle affair, with fox fur trimming, and she wore black satin shoes with ribbon ties.

* * * *

An interesting event was the dance recently given at the Palais Royal, Place St. Germain, by the Parisians, in riding in honor of the new Atterbury, General of Ontario, Hon. W. H. Price. During the evening Major W. C. MacBrien made a presentation to Colonel Price, in the form of a pair of silver vandelabras, with the following inscription: "Presented to Lt.-Colonel the Hon. William H. Price, K.C. for his many friends and supporters since 1914 in the riding of Parkdale Feb. 7, 1927." Hon. Howard Ferguson presented Mrs. Price with a bouquet of yellow roses. Mrs. Howard Ferguson wore a smart toilette of white and silver with white lace shawl and white ostrich feather fan; and Mrs. Price was in gold tulle and henna. Those present included, Hon. Chas. McCrea and Mrs. McCrea, Hon. Dr. F. Godfrey and Mrs. Godfrey, Hon. Dr. Monteth and Mrs. Monteth, Hon. L. Goldwin and

Mrs. Hymen M. Brown of Toronto, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and Mr. Phil Tobey, of Boston, was best man. There were six bridesmaids, Misses Alice de V. Ware, of Boston, Abner Green of Toronto, Phyllis Edwards of Lindsay, Margaret Rispen of Chatham, and two ten-year-old girls, Misses Elizabeth Ware of Boston and Mary Green of Toronto, who were junior bridesmaids. They were dressed alike in Rose de Nile georgette frocks, trimmed with silver wearings, which outlined the scallops on the full skirts and the long V on the bodices. The girdles of silver ribbon were caught in front with brilliant ornaments. There were no sleeves, but short white gloves, frilled at the wrist, were worn. Their small hats were of soft taffeta in delicate green and pink plaid, faced with plain pink, and bonied with pleated pink taffeta.

Nothing more effective than the church decorations could be imagined. The pews were outlined with white tulle caught with white hyacinths, smilax wreathed the piers, while altar and choir loft were banked with hyacinths, daffodils, palms and ferns.

The bridegroom, a Harvard graduate of 1916, was accompanied by ten friends, who acted as ushers. They were Messrs. Charles E. Ware, Jr., Henry Parkman, Jr., John H. C. Penhallow, George A. Parker, Reginald Bradlee, Chandler Hovey, Samuel M. Fox, Charles L. Furber, Horace C. Bright and Wendell B. Luther.

Following the ceremony a reception was held in the home of the bride's mother, Lady Hughes, who wore a handsome costume of orchid georgette, with revers, cuffs and wide hem of brocaded velvet in a deeper shade, her hat matching, and her bouquet being of orchids. Mrs. Elliot Ware, sister of the bridegroom, who received with her, was in a becoming toilette of black georgette and gold metal cloth. She carried yellow roses, and her small hat was black with a touch of gold.



The Early Suits of Spring

A—The Younger Set are wearing this sports type of suit with black-and-white checked skirt and black coat. Note the checked lapels and clever pockets—the fabric link between the coat and skirt. At \$59.50.

The Robert Simpson Company Limited



Get a Wardrobe Trunk

It has so many advantages. Clothes are carried on hangers where they will not crease or crumple. Shoes and hats in the respective compartments, and the more intimate apparel in a chest of generous sized drawers.

LANGMUIR-HARTMANN
WARDROBE TRUNK

lasts a lifetime. It acts as a wardrobe while you are away from home, and when you are home it is a splendid addition to the regular clothes cupboard for hanging dress clothes, etc.



Langmuir-Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks are priced from \$35, at all luggage departments, or write us for complete catalog.

M. Langmuir
Manufacturing Co.
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There's only one quality of

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

and that's the highest

Made in Canada
NO ALUM
E.W. GILLETTE CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CAN.





The captivating, subtle touch for evening use. Renders a delicate, soft appearance to the complexion, arms, neck and shoulders.

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM

Made in France. French Patent.
Send for Trial Size.
Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son, Montreal.



Murine
FOR YOUR EYES

Darkens and beautifies EYELASHES and BROWS INSTANTLY. Makes them appear naturally dark, long and lustrous. Also wonderfully cleans, soothes and refreshes the eyes. Perfectly harmless. Used by millions of women. Sold by all druggists and grocers. At all Drug and Dept. Stores.

Motorists

say **Murine** refreshes dusty Eyes instantly

Motoring fills the eyes with dust and makes them feel hot, tired, heavy. An application of **Murine** after driving will instantly refresh your eyes and wash away all irritating particles. Try this harmless lotion. It's so cooling, soothing, invigorating! At your druggist's.




New Wardrobe Overnight!

Wear all the new shades as quick as they come in style. It doesn't take money—just a few cents worth of dye. Get out your old, duller-toned garments now—tomorrow you'll have a closet full of fashionable clothes!

Perfect results right over other colors. Dye your curtains, hangings, spreads, too. Give your underwear delicate tints. All easy, if you use **real dye**. Use original **Diamond Dyes**.

FREE now, from your druggist: the **Diamond Dye Cyclopedic**, simple directions, wonderful suggestions. Ask for actual piece-goods color samples. Or big, illustrated book **Color Craft** free, if you write **DIAMOND DYES**, Dept. 27, Windsor, Ont.

Diamond Dyes
Make it **NEW** for 15c!




Mr. and Mrs. Julius Griffith, of Vancouver, are being much feted in Montreal. Mrs. Griffith entertained on Tuesday evening of last week at dinner in their honor, and later with her guests attended the hockey match at the Forum. On the following Thursday Mrs. Walter Molson entertained at luncheon at the Mount Royal for Mrs. Griffith, and on Friday Mrs. E. de B. Panet entertained at bridge in her honor.

Mr. E. Desbarats and Miss Josephine Desbarats, of Montreal, recently spent several days in Quebec and were guests at the Chateau Frontenac.

Mr. Alex. Paterson, of Montreal, and her little son, have left to spend a month at Aikin, South Carolina, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Paterson's mother, Mrs. Percy Cowan, of Montreal, who has taken a house in Aikin.

Mr. William McMaster, and Mr. and Mrs. D. S. McMaster, of Montreal, sailed on Saturday of last week from New York in the *S.S. Empress of France* for the Mediterranean. Before returning to Canada they will also spend some time in Paris and London. They expect to be abroad for three months.



MRS. RICHARD O. JOHNSON, OF MONTREAL.
From the painting by Joshua Smith, R.C.A.

His Honor the Administrator of the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice Sir Francis Lemieux, entertained at dinner on Monday evening of last week at the Parliament Cafe, in honor of His Grace Mar. Olivier Elzéar Mathieu, Archbishop of Regina, who has been visiting in Quebec.

Mrs. Henri Chasse, of Montreal, with her young son, Pierre, has been visiting in Quebec, guest of her mother, Mrs. George Tremblay.

Mrs. William Hart, of Kingston, has been a recent visitor in Montreal, where her daughters are attending Miss Edith's School.

Mrs. W. D. Greenhalgh, Port Street, Montreal, has announced the engagement of her only daughter, Jessie Graham, to Mr. Arthur Harold Minns, son of the late Mr. Frank G. and of Mrs. Minns, of Montreal. The marriage is to take place early in April.

Brigadier-General W. St. Pierre Hughes, of Ottawa, was in Lindsay for the marriage of his niece, Miss Alison Hughes, to Mr. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, Mass., which took place on Saturday of last week.

Mrs. Walter Molson returned to Montreal early last week after spending a short time in New York.

Mrs. H. C. Monk, of Ottawa, is visiting in Toronto, guest of her daughter, Miss Allan Maynard.

Mrs. Emily Cowans, of Montreal, has taken a house at Aikin, South Carolina, and with her daughter and son, Ruth and John, will spend the remainder of the winter there.

Mrs. Margaret Davis, of Ottawa, is spending a few weeks at Highland Inn, Val Morin.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Southam, Montreal, are in Pasadena, California, for the remainder of the winter. Before leaving they visited their daughter, Mrs. Ken in Hamilton, Ont.

Early Noddy, of Winnipeg, will spend the spring in England.

Mrs. O'Hara, of Ottawa, has been recently a visitor in Montreal, guest of her mother, Lady Tait, of City des Neiges Road.

Mrs. Jean Wilson, of Montreal, recently entertained at a house party at Lac Brule, her guests including Mrs. Andrew MacLean, of Toronto; Mrs. John C. Webster, the Misses Dorothy and Betty Molson and Miss Persie Seagram, of Toronto; Miss Wilson and her guests were at Lac Brule for a week.

Mrs. Arthur Fraser, the Chateau, Montreal, entertained at bridge and tea on Wednesday afternoon of last week, for Madame Armand Lavergne, of Quebec, who was her guest.

Miss Frances Preston, of Quebec, recently has been visiting Mrs. Coghlin in Westmount.

Mrs. George Carter is again in Burlington, Ontario after a visit to her mother, Mrs. Robert Linton, in Montreal.

Mrs. Walter Lyman, of Redpath Crescent, Montreal, entertained at a small house dance on Friday night of this week for her daughter, Miss Beatrice Lyman.

Major L. C. Goodeve, D.S.O., R.C.A., Mrs. Goodeve, and Miss Joan Enid Goodeve, of Ottawa, sailed on Friday of last week in the *C. P. S.S. Montreal* for Liverpool, England.

Colonel and Mrs. G. S. Rennie, of Hamilton, Ontario, are spending the seasonal months at the Roxborough, Ottawa.

Major Charles Scott, of Montreal, was a recent weekend guest of Sir George and Lady Garneau, in Quebec.

Sir James and Lady Dunn, of Bathurst, N.B., were among the passengers in the *S.S. Montclair*, which arrived in Saint John, N.B., last week-end.

Hon. Judge Albert Sevigny, of Quebec, entertained recently at dinner for Mr. J. Sirois, who was leaving for England.

Miss Rabette Lyon, of Paris, France, is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Lyon, of Drummond Street, Montreal, after visiting Miss Lucie Dancel in Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morrow, of Montreal, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Arthur Ives Anglin was hostess on Wednesday at her residence, Orange Street, Saint John, at a farewell tea for Mrs. Daryl Peters, who, with her husband, is leaving Saint John to reside in Montreal. Spring flowers adorned the tea table, over which Mrs. W. A. Lockhart presided. Those who assisted in passing the dainty refreshments were, Miss Jean Angus and Miss Viola McAvity. Bridge was played during the afternoon and prizes were awarded to Mrs. John E. Sayre, Mrs. Gerald Anglin, Mrs. Daryl Peters and Miss Edith White.

Dr. Murray MacLaren, M.P., and Mrs. MacLaren left Saint John on Tuesday for Ottawa to remain until the end of the Parliamentary session.

Rodier Fabrics

Present New Chiffon Weight
Wools—Embroidered and
Printed Silks

A GAIN Rodier has wrought a transformation in the fabric world. With the magic of his art, the infinite skill of his craft, he has produced woollens so supple and fine as to imitate muslins and silks in their texture. They would seem like marvels for museums, only that they are so decorative and so pleasant to wear. Many of them are embroidered after the style of the old Persian fabrics.

Their very names betoken fabrics of surpassing suppleness—muslikasha, tuslikasha, hindikasha, toilikasha, prices \$6.50 to \$15.00 a yard.

The new mosaic tweeds and kashaspuns woven with patterns are important for coats and sports dresses.

Rodier Silks Show the Hindu-Persian Influence

Large rayed sun-discs, irregular waved lines and herringbones after the manner of those Persian patterns you'll see in museums adorn chiffons and georgettes and crepe silks. Magnificent chain stitch embroidery riots in color on certain fine soft silks.

\$4.95 to \$15.00.

The sketch shows: Tuslikasha, Mouslikasha, Hindikasha.

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Food... the pleasure of our palates

Food... the trouble-maker for our teeth and gums!



THESE delicious dinners with their succulent viands and creamy coverings are the cause of most of the stubborn troubles that beset our gums and teeth today. Soft, modern food is cheating the gums of the exercise and stimulation they need to keep in perfect health. And rough, fibrous foods, nature's own stimulant for our gums and teeth, are practically absent from our diet.

How massage and Ipana help the gums to health

To supply the stimulation not given by present-day food—to quicken the flow of blood through the tiny capillaries that nourish the gums—the dentists are urging gum massage with the tooth brush. Hundreds and hundreds of dentists recommend that the massage be done with Ipana Tooth Paste after the usual cleaning.

This gentle stimulation and Ipana's ziralol content will make the gums more resistant to disease. For ziralol has been used for years by dentists in their practice, to restore tone to the gums and to allay bleeding.

Switch to Ipana for one month

We'll gladly send you a ten-day tube, but a full-sized tube from your nearest drug store will prove beyond doubt all that Ipana can do for the health of the gums and teeth. Even if your gums never bother you, Ipana will aid you in keeping them healthy, and it will make your teeth brilliant.

Wherever we go, wherever we dine, our food is soft, creamy, tempting—robbing our gums and teeth of the stimulation they need so much.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE
—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica



MADE IN CANADA

STENHOUSE LTD.
37 St. Francis Xavier St.
Montreal, Que.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE, without charge or obligation.

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